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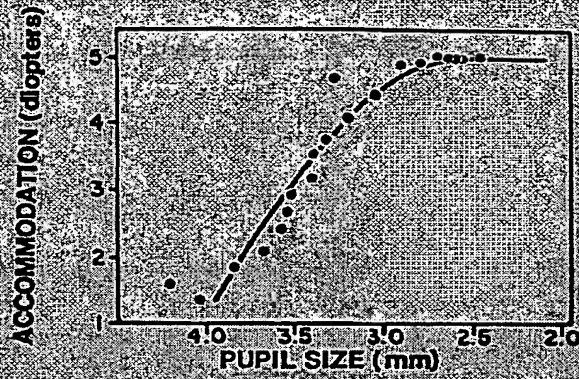


FIG-1A

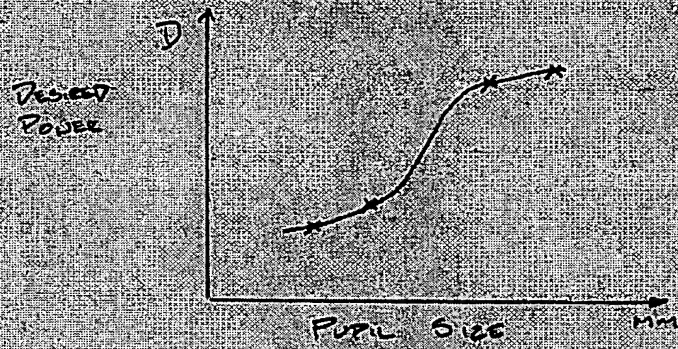


FIG-1B

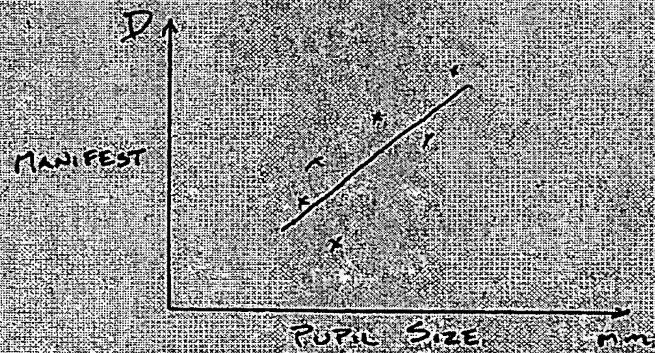
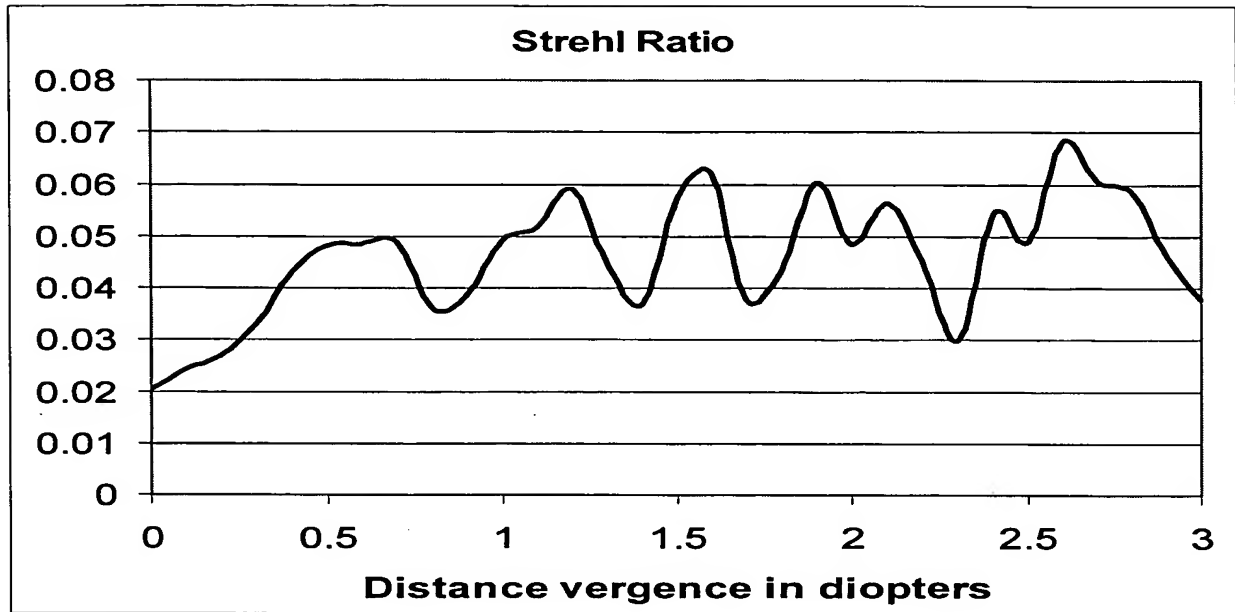
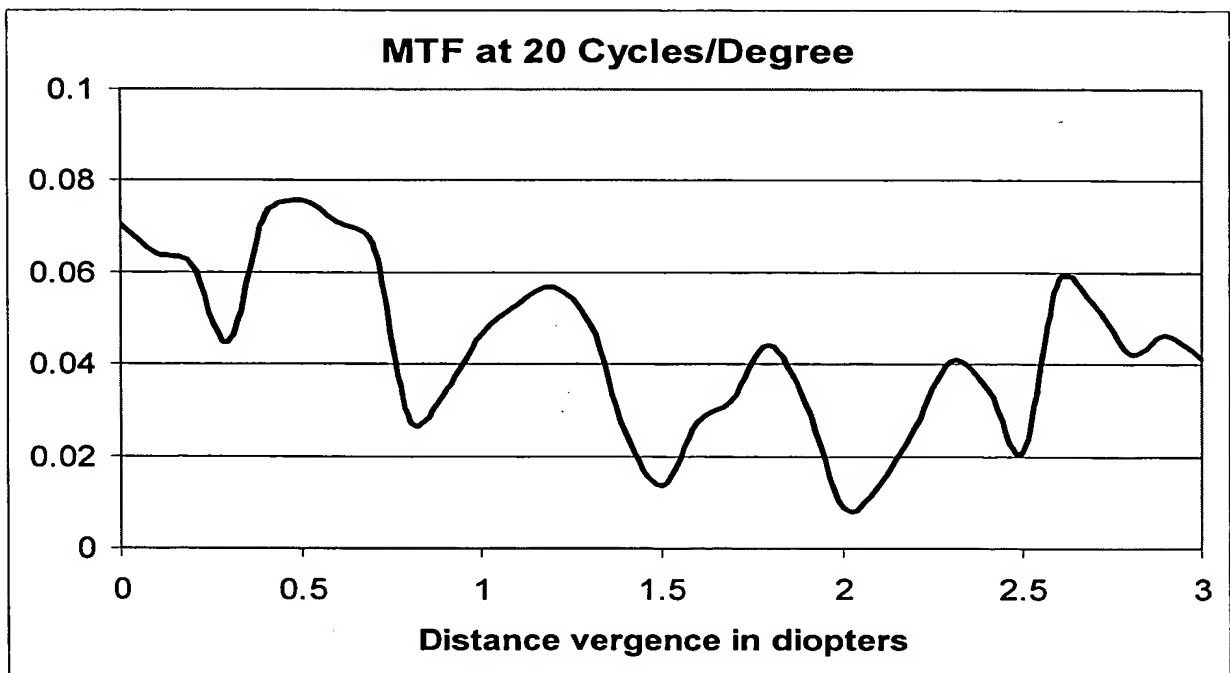


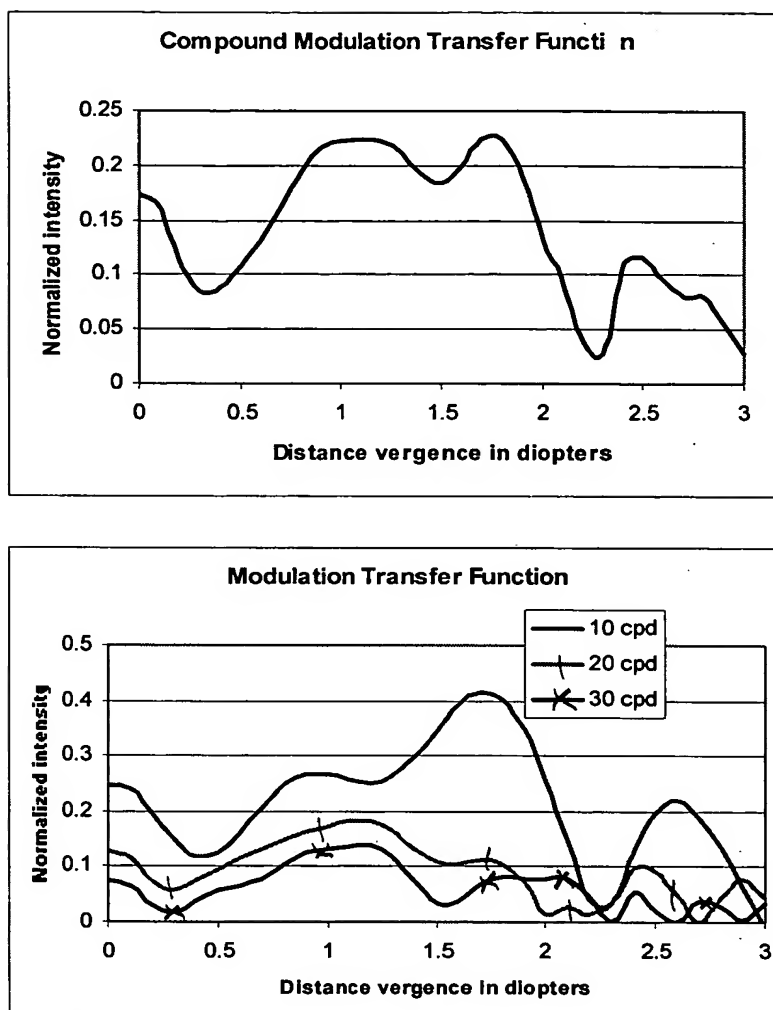
FIG-1C



**Fig. 2A**

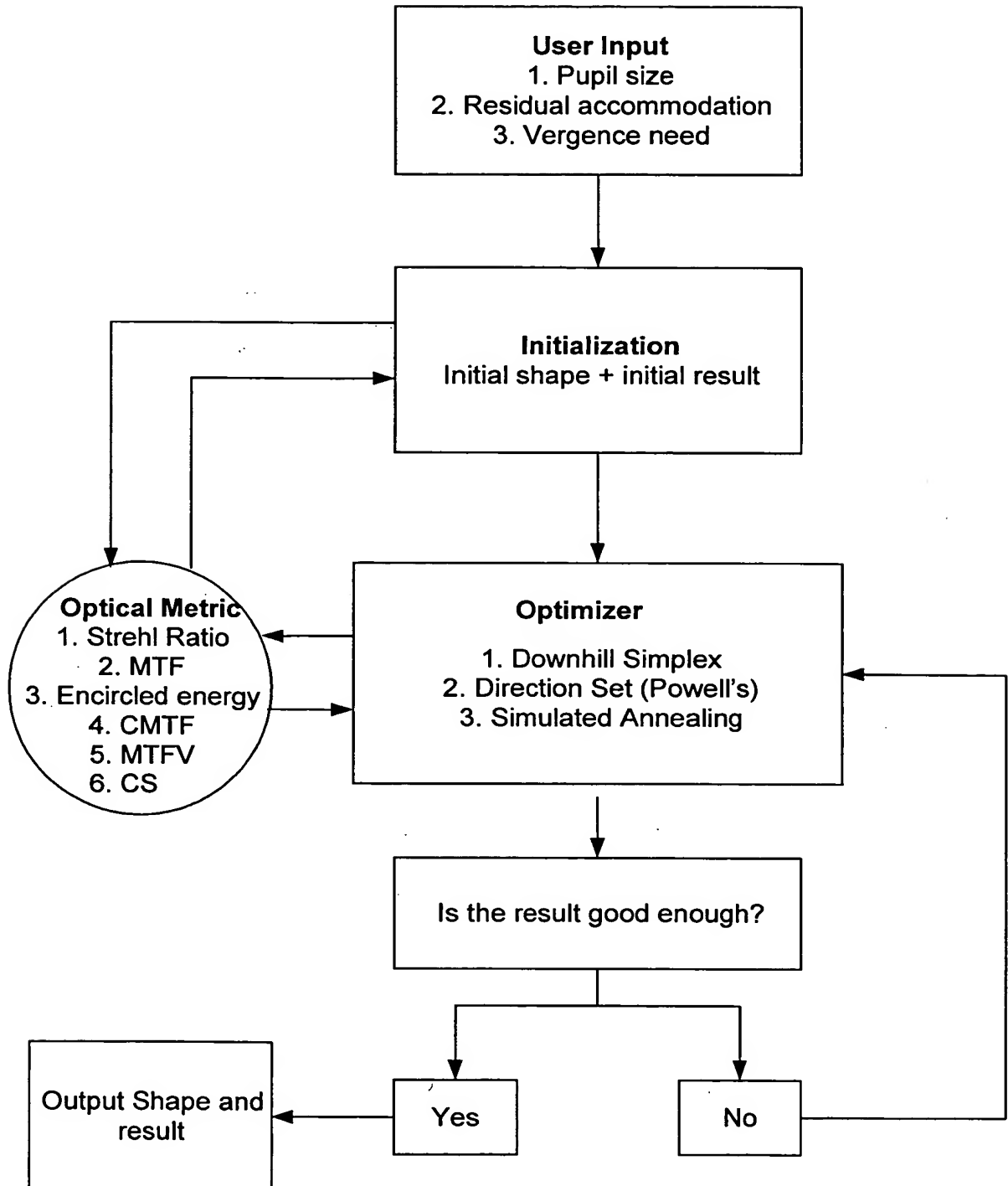


**Fig. 2B**

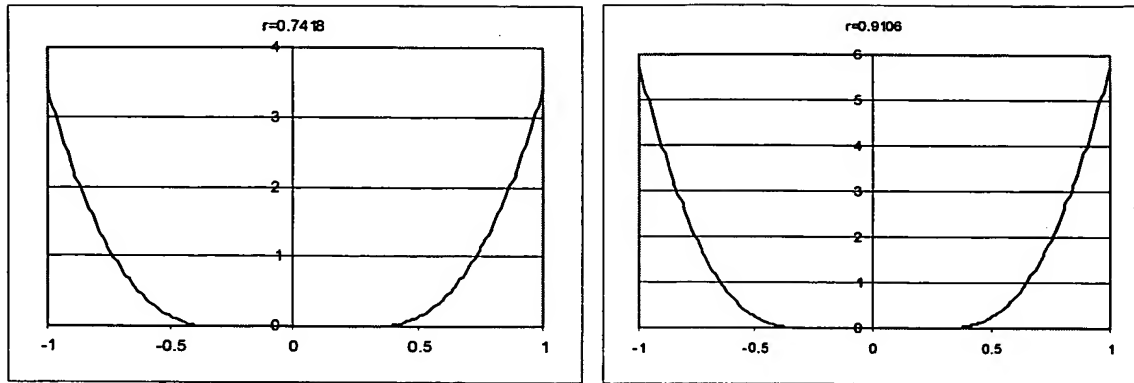


**FIG. 2C**

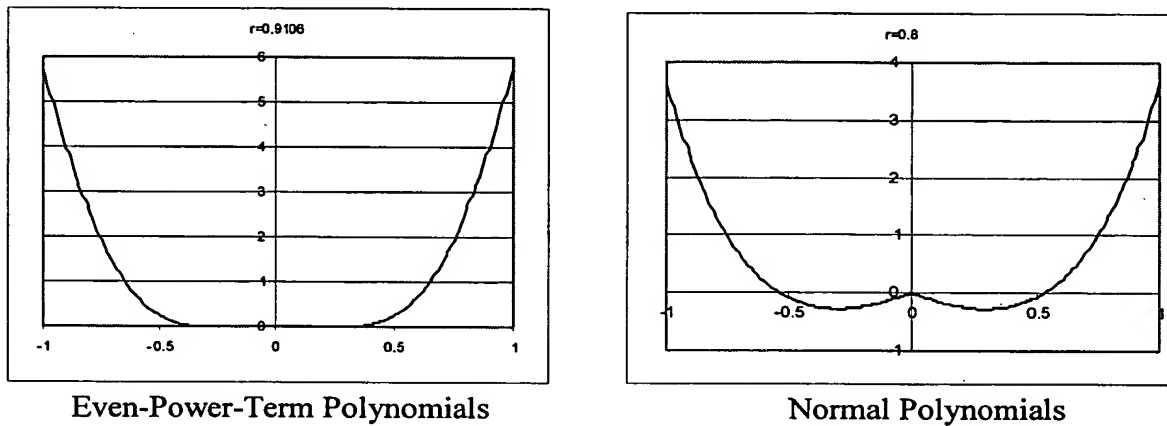
An example of the compound MTF (upper panel) versus its corresponding individual MTF curves at 10, 20, and 30 cpd (cycles per degree).



**FIG. 3**



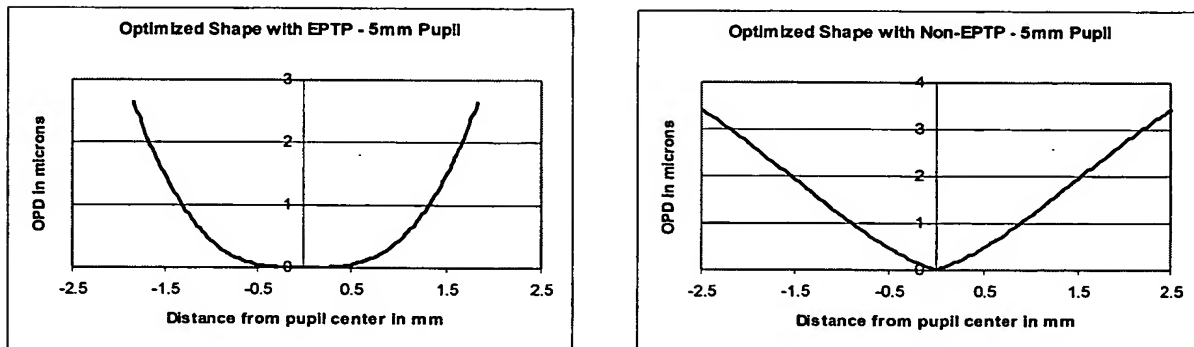
**FIG. 4**



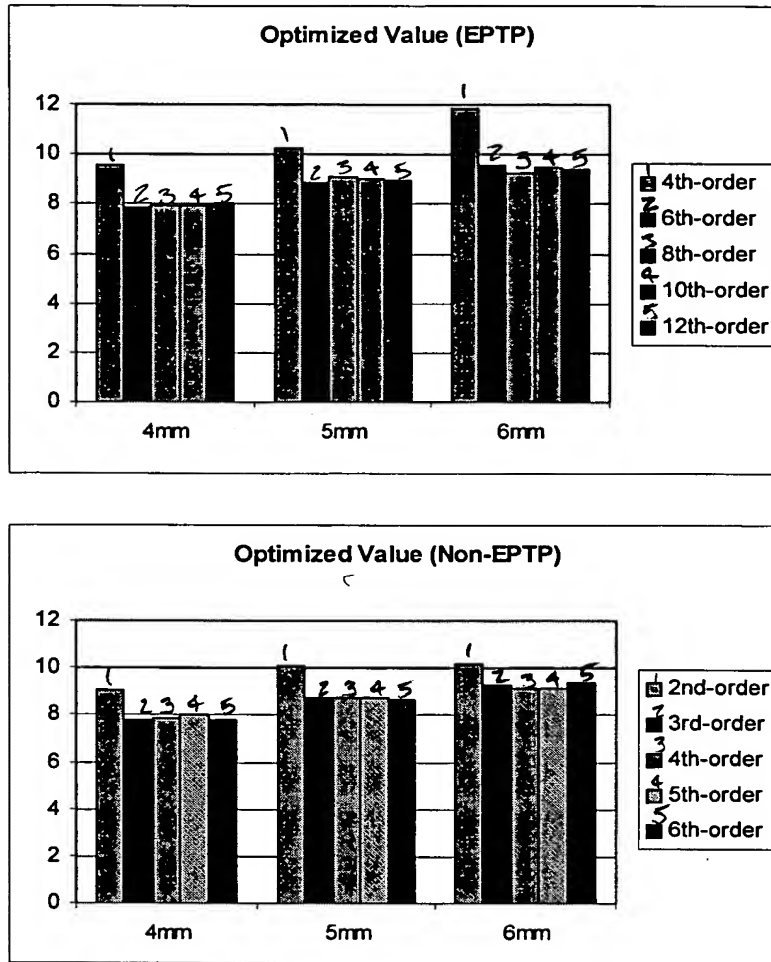
Even-Power-Term Polynomials

Normal Polynomials

**FIG. 5A**

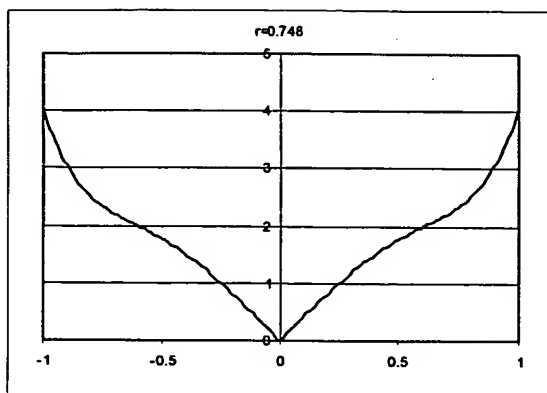


**FIG. 5B**

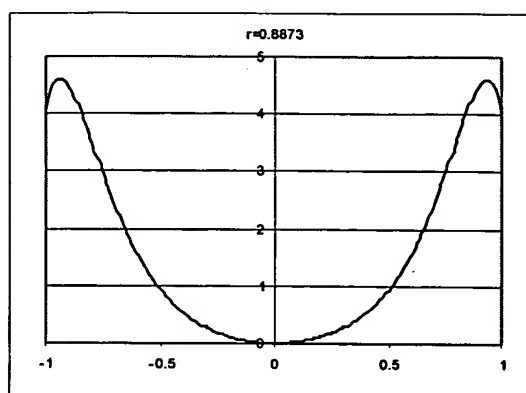


Comparison of the optimizer value using EPTP and non-EPTP (i.e., all power terms) for pupil sizes of 4mm, 5mm, and 6mm.

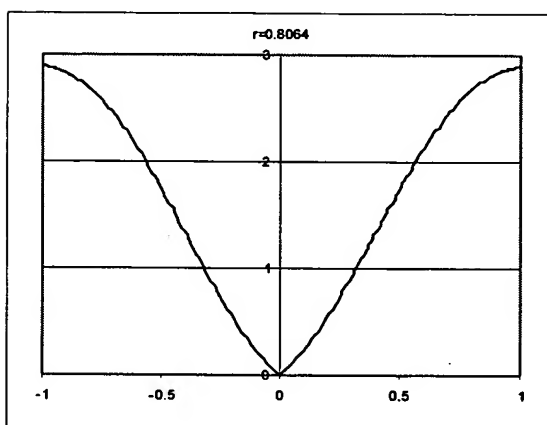
**FIG. 5C**



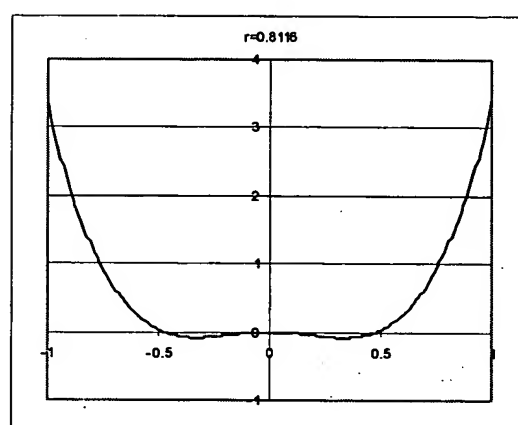
**FIG. 6A**



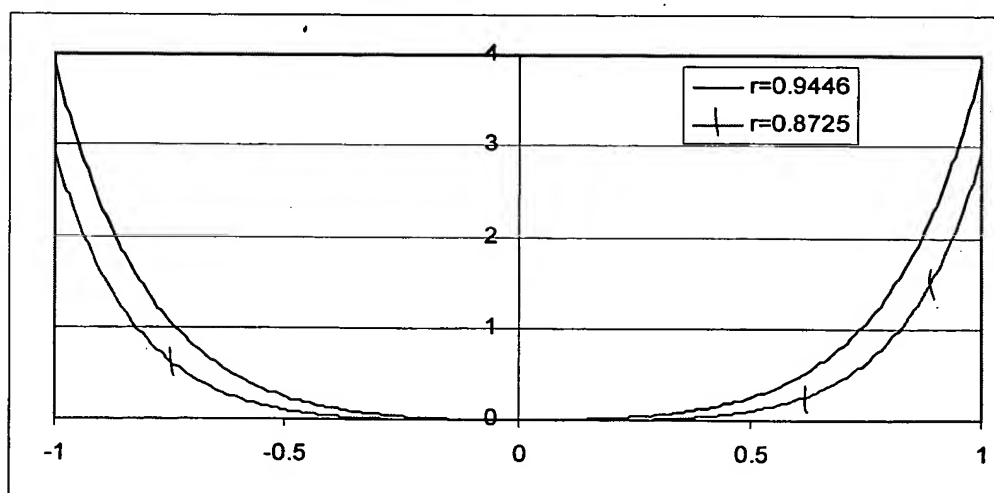
**FIG. 6B**



**FIG. 6C**

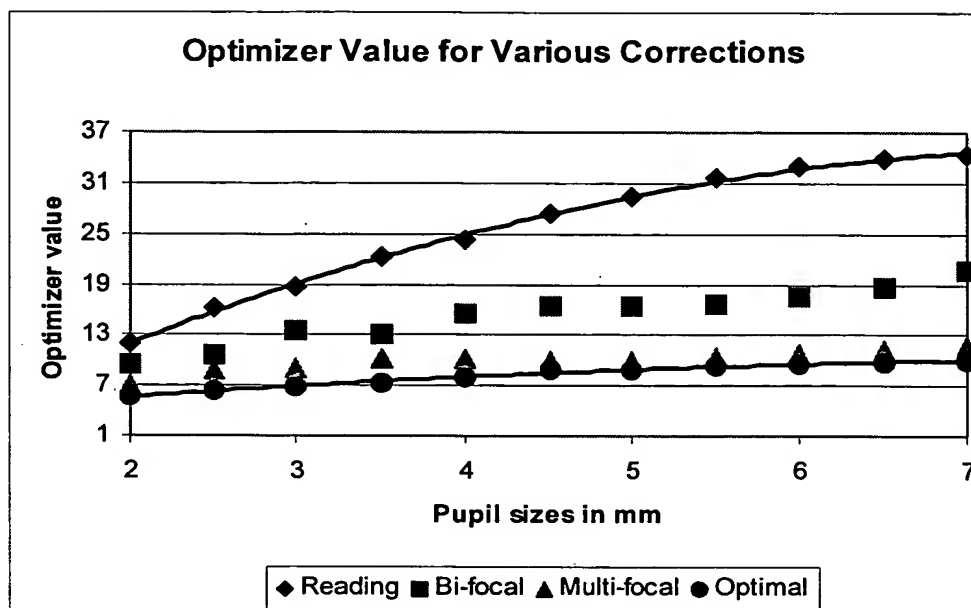


**FIG. 6D**

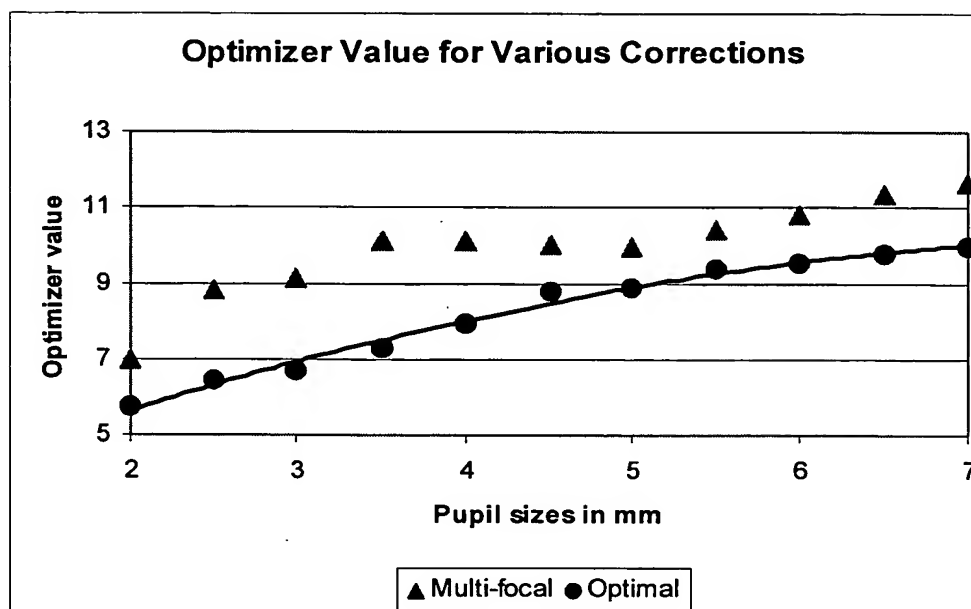


**FIG. 7**





**FIG. 8A**



**FIG. 8B**

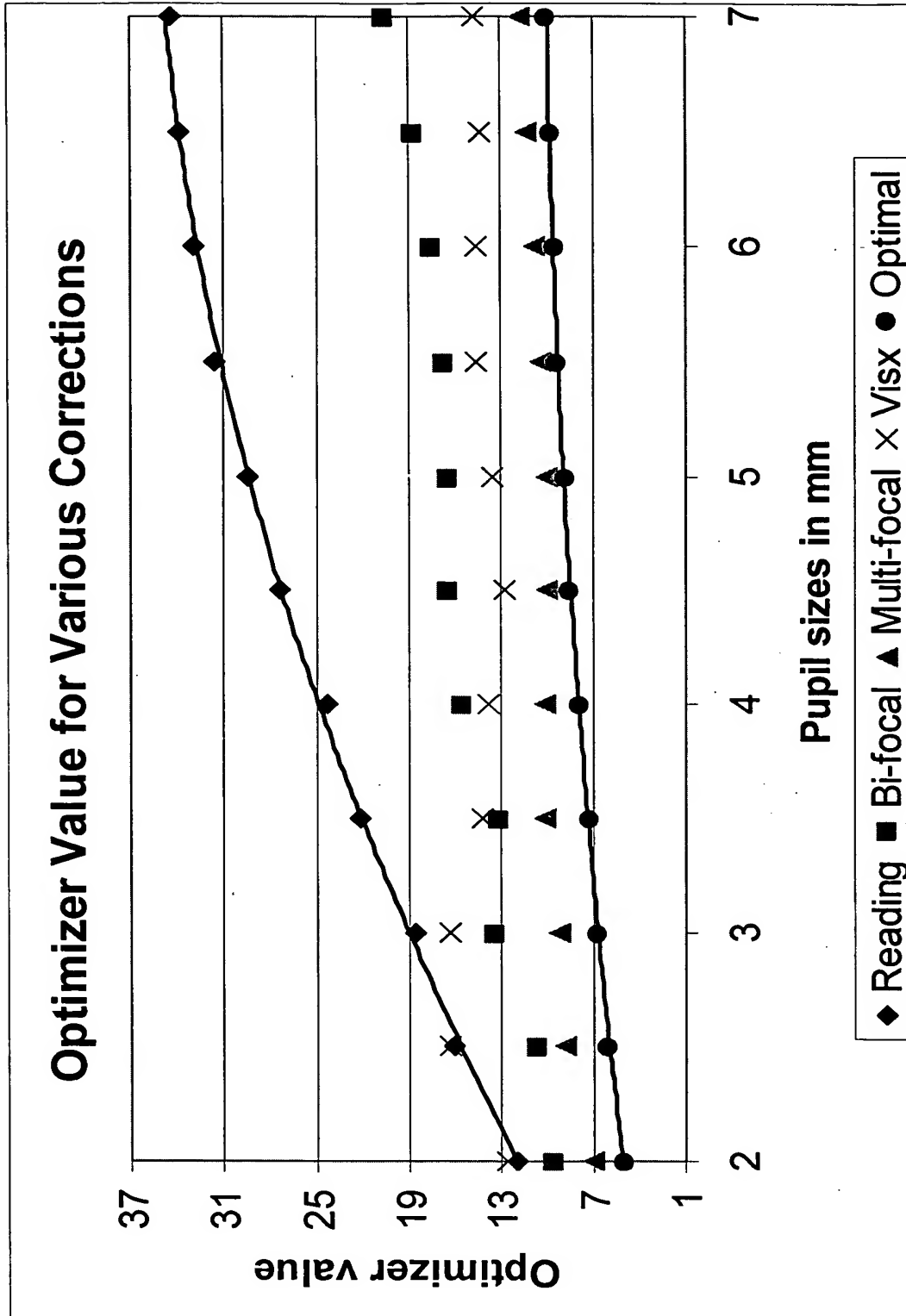
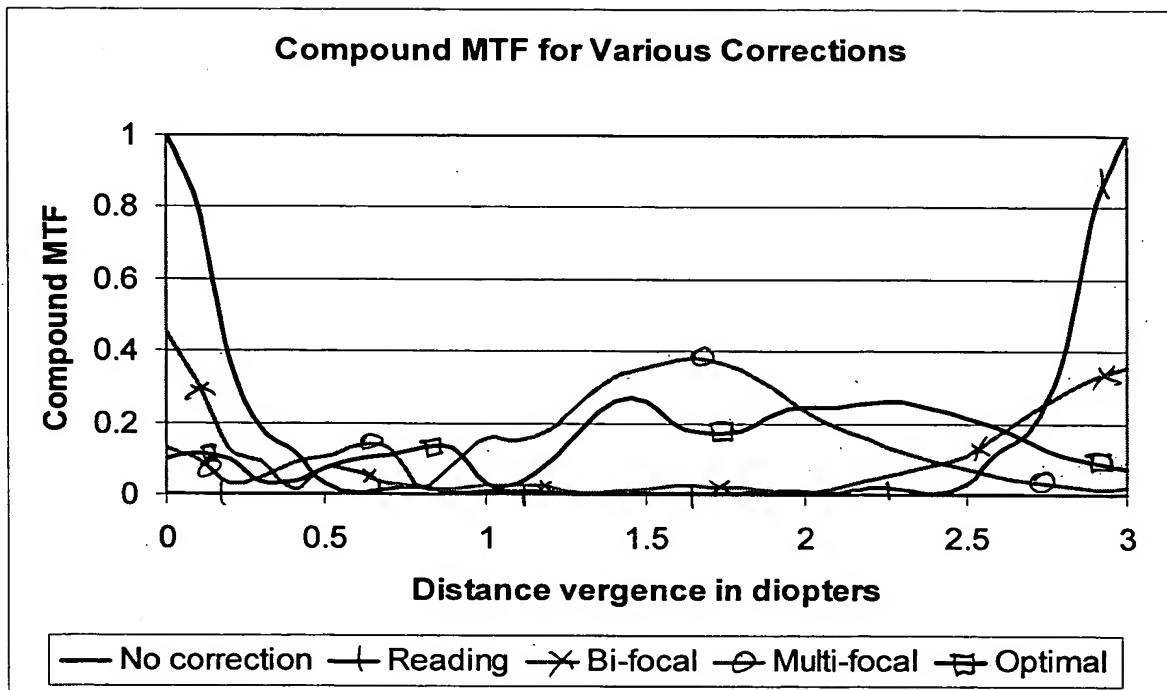


FIG. 8C



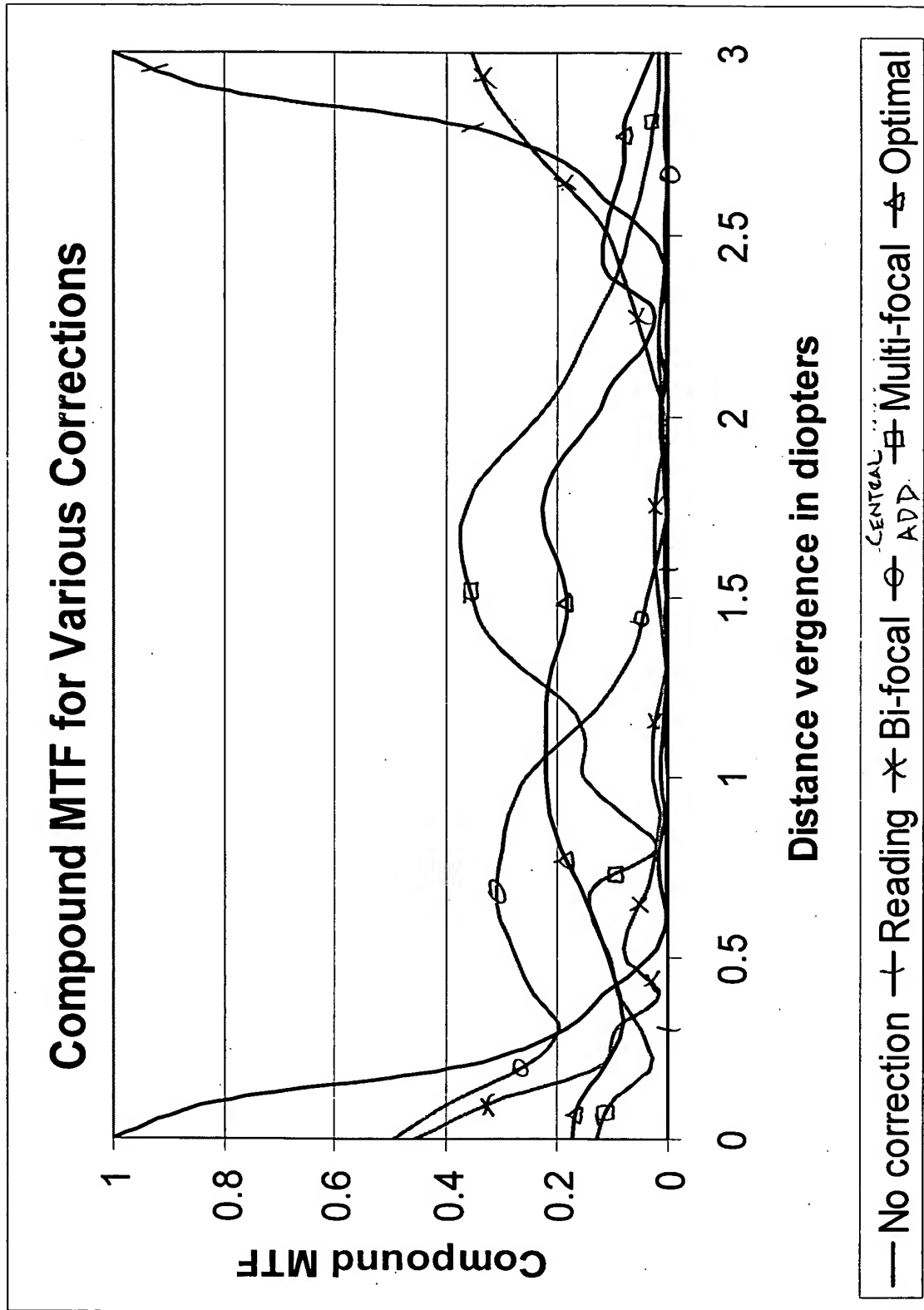


FIG. 9B

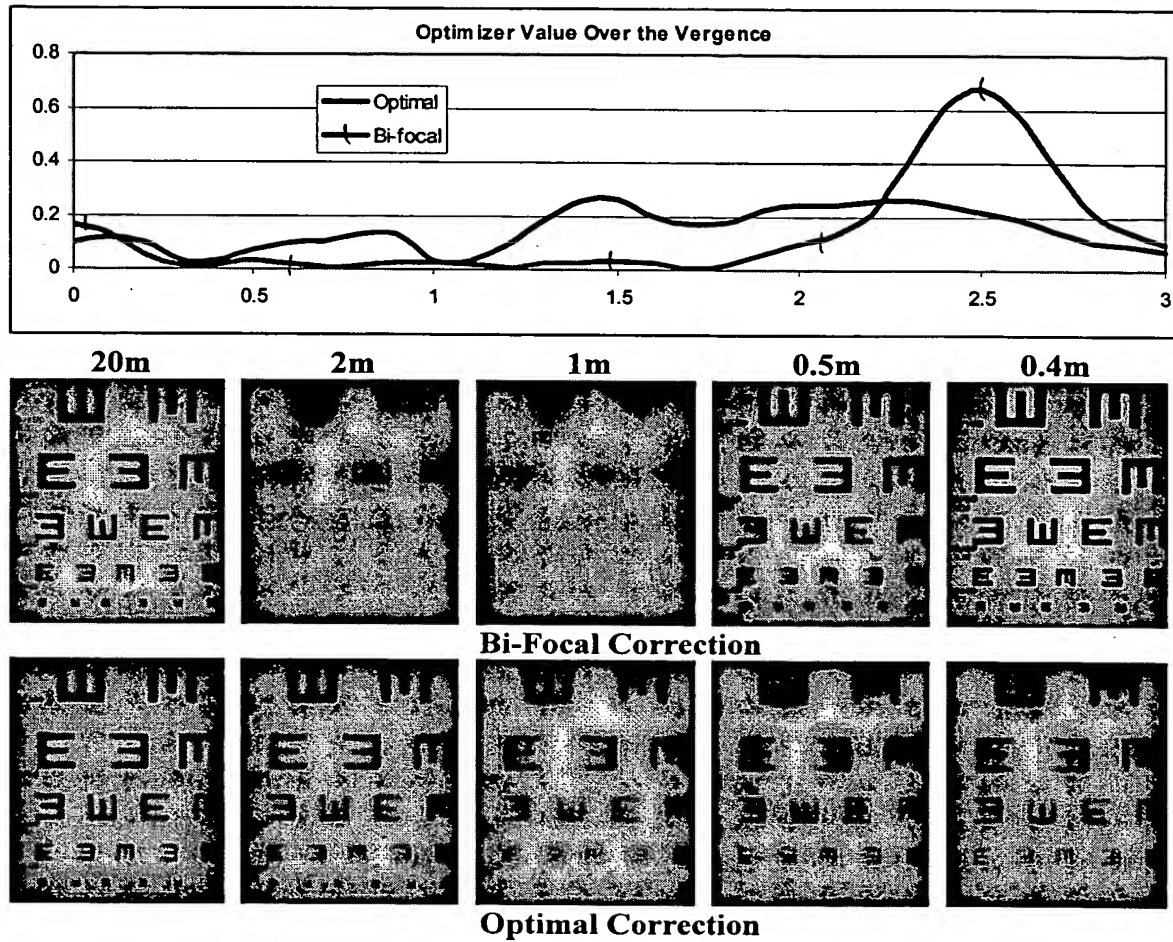


FIG. 9C

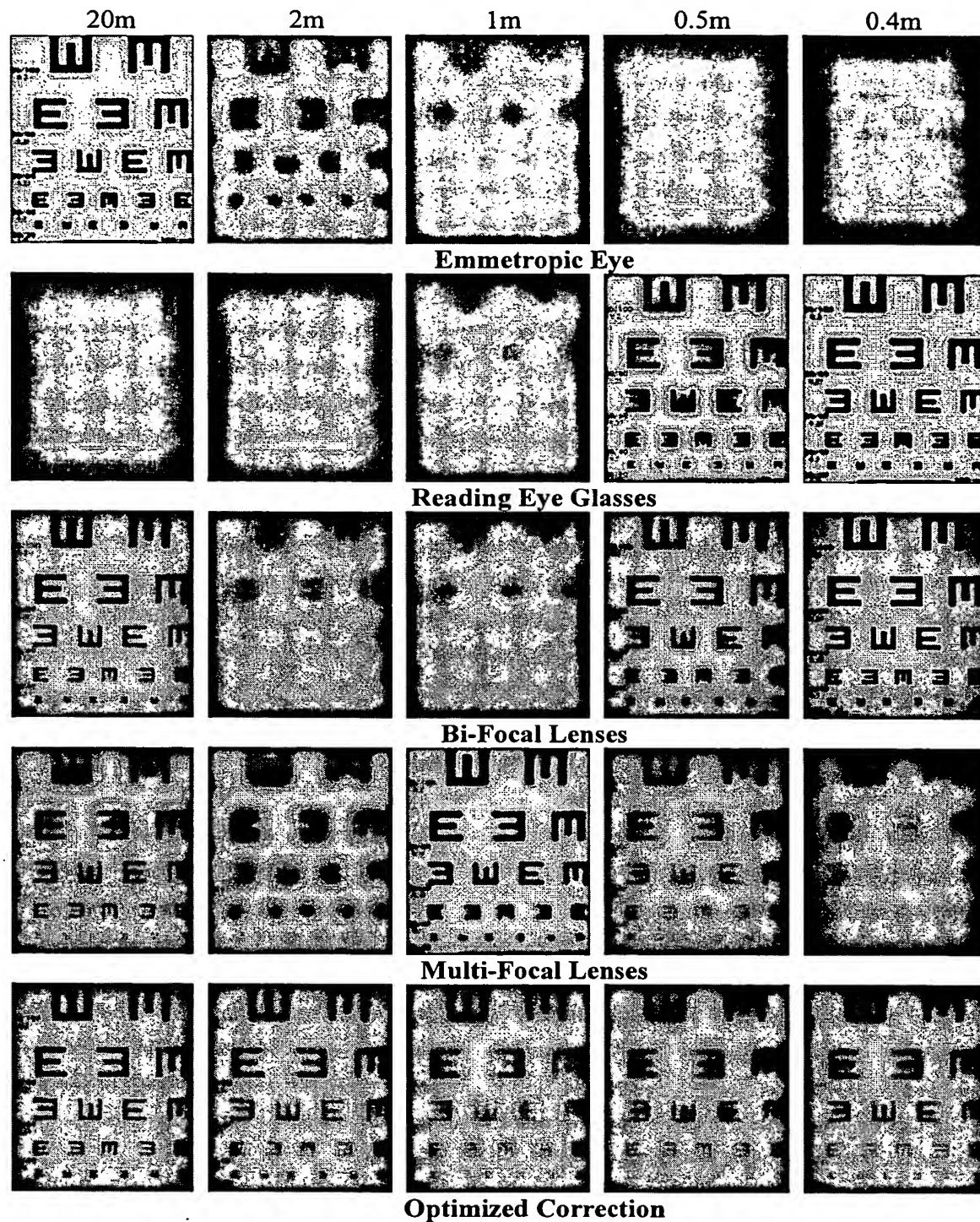
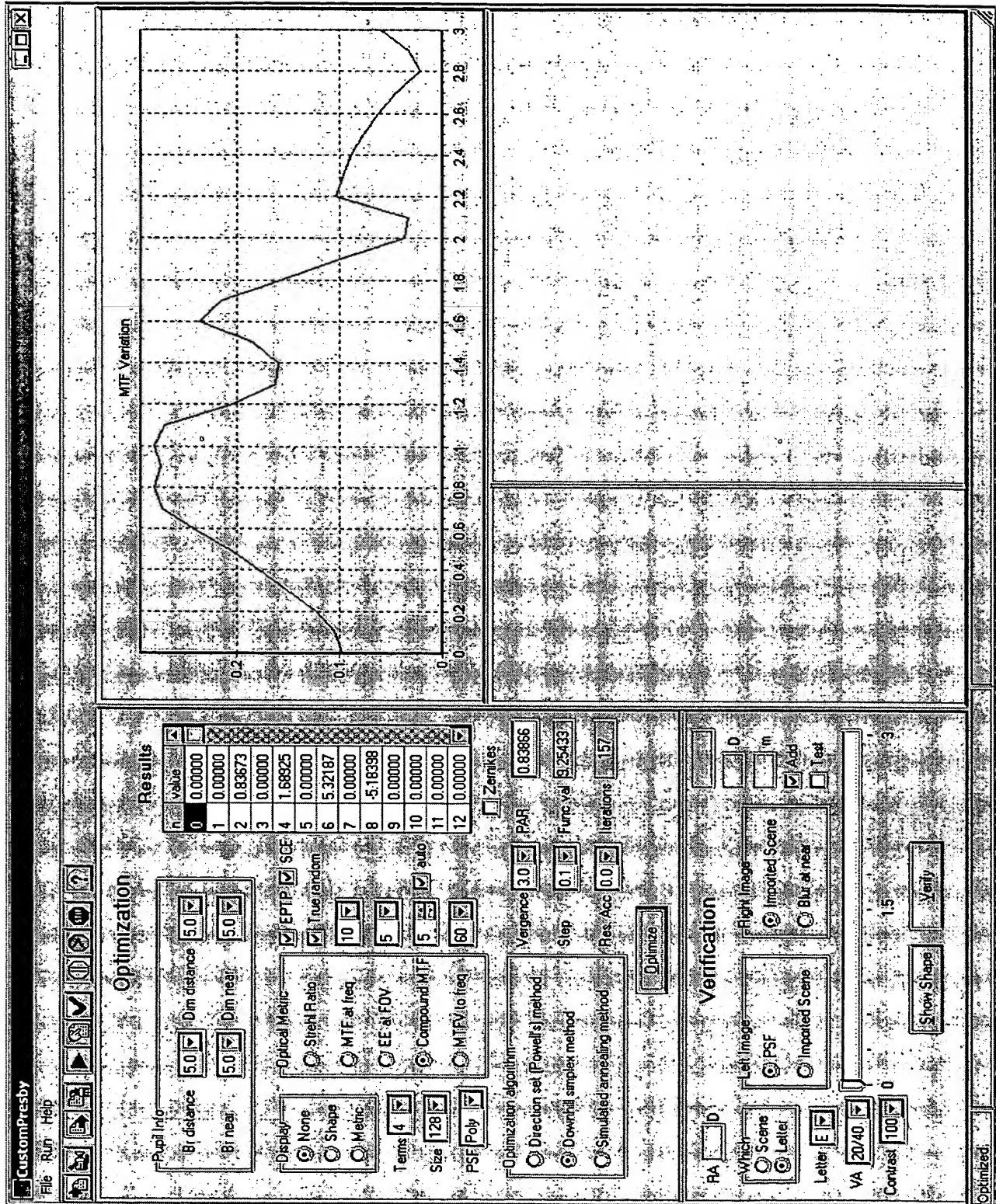


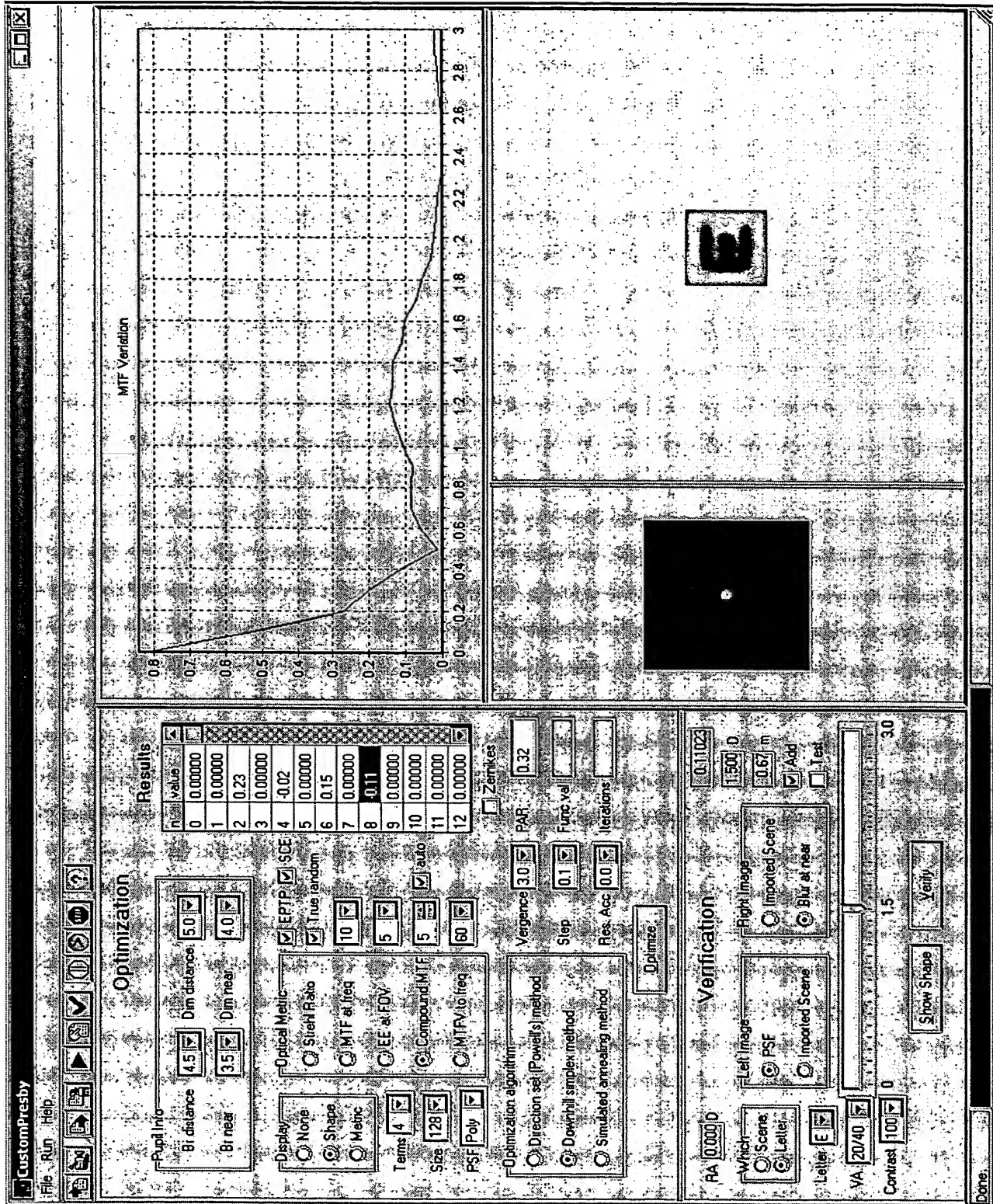
FIG. 10



Optimization Interface

FIG. 11

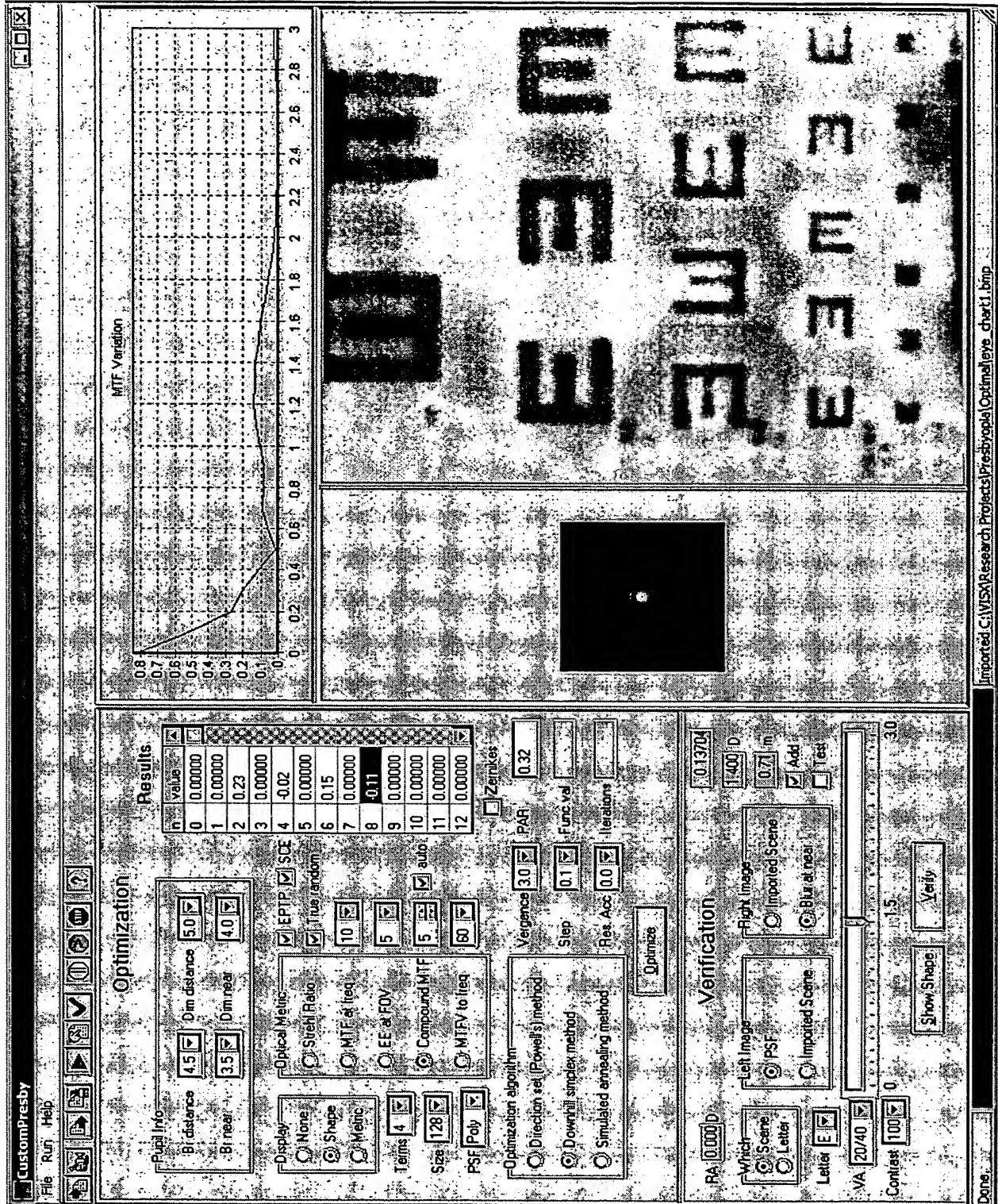




Verification: Single Letter

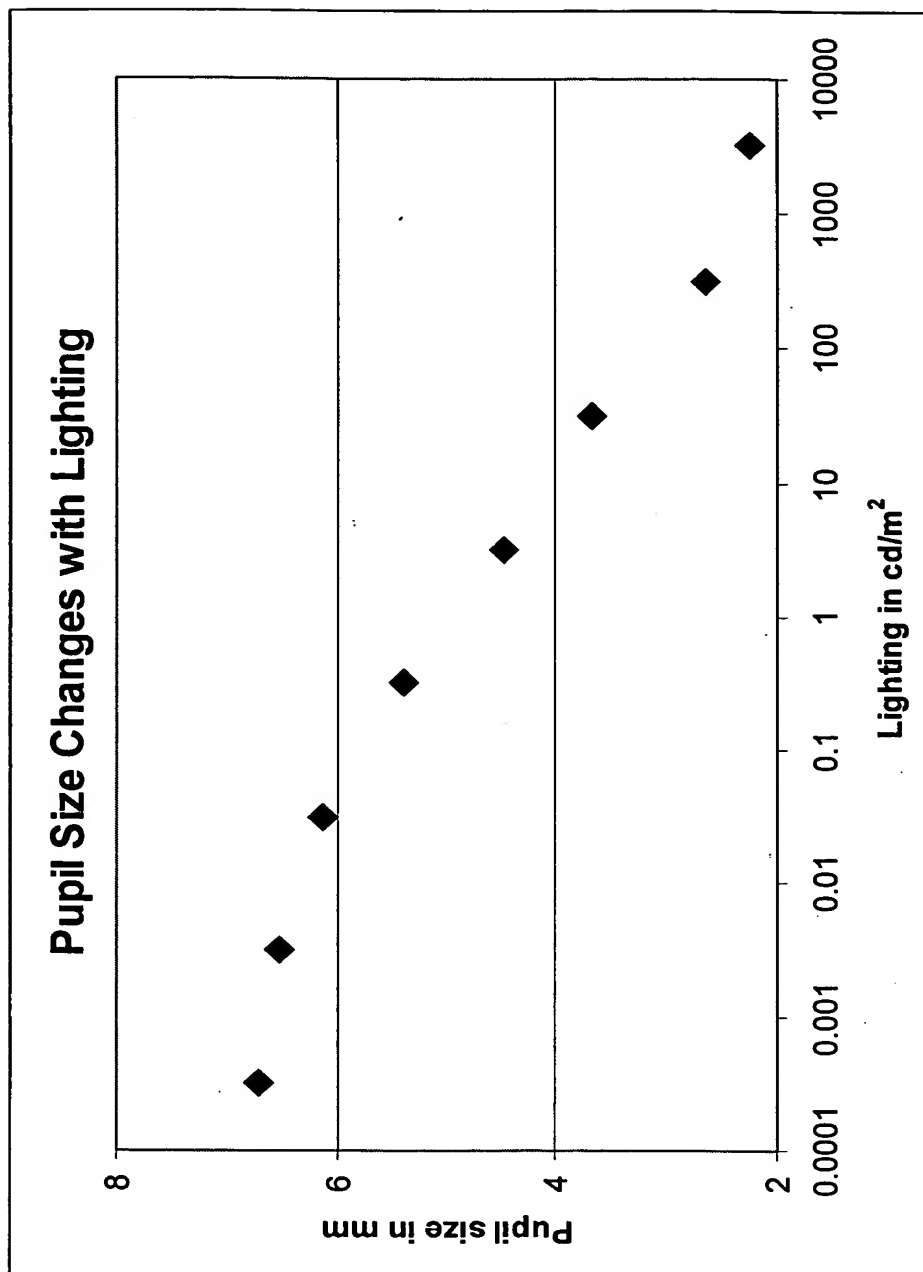
FIG. 12



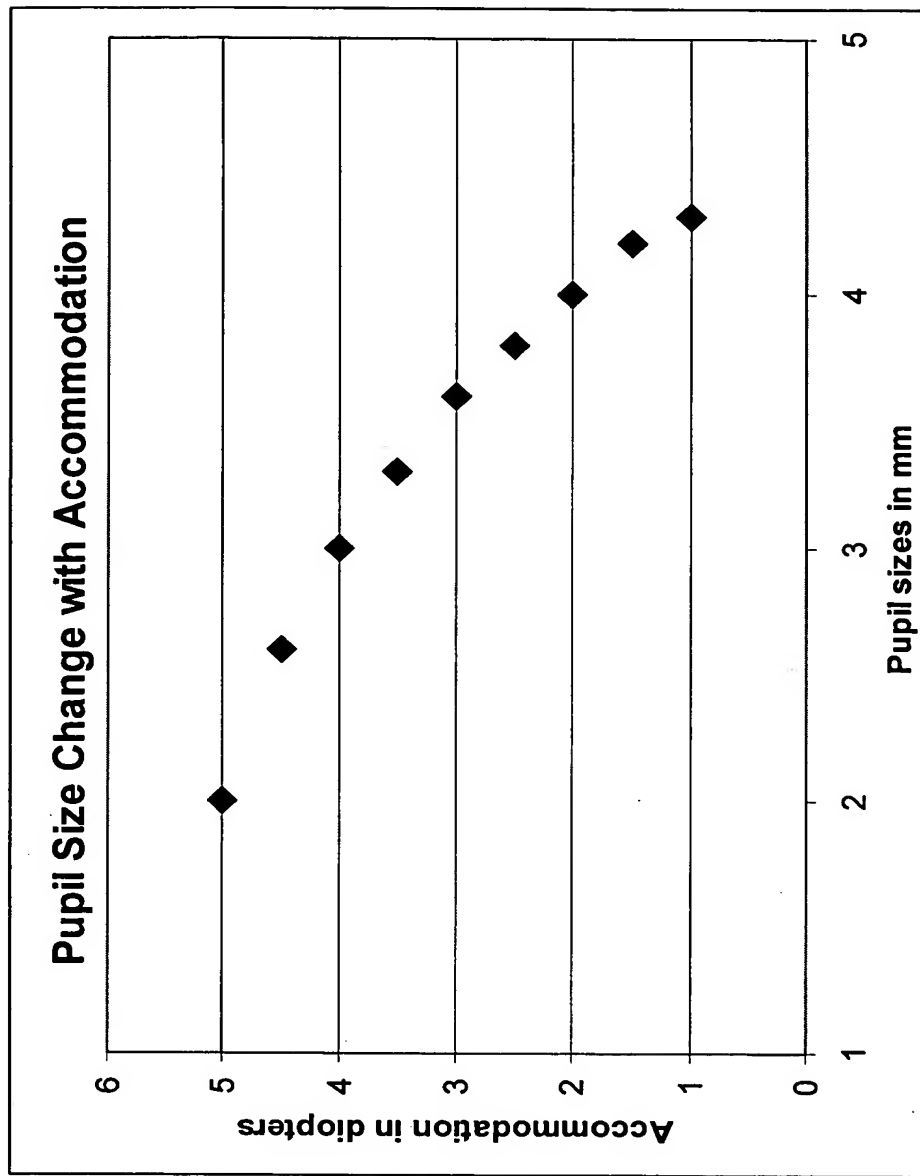


Verification: Entire Eye Chart

FIG. 13



**FIG. 14**



**FIG. 15**

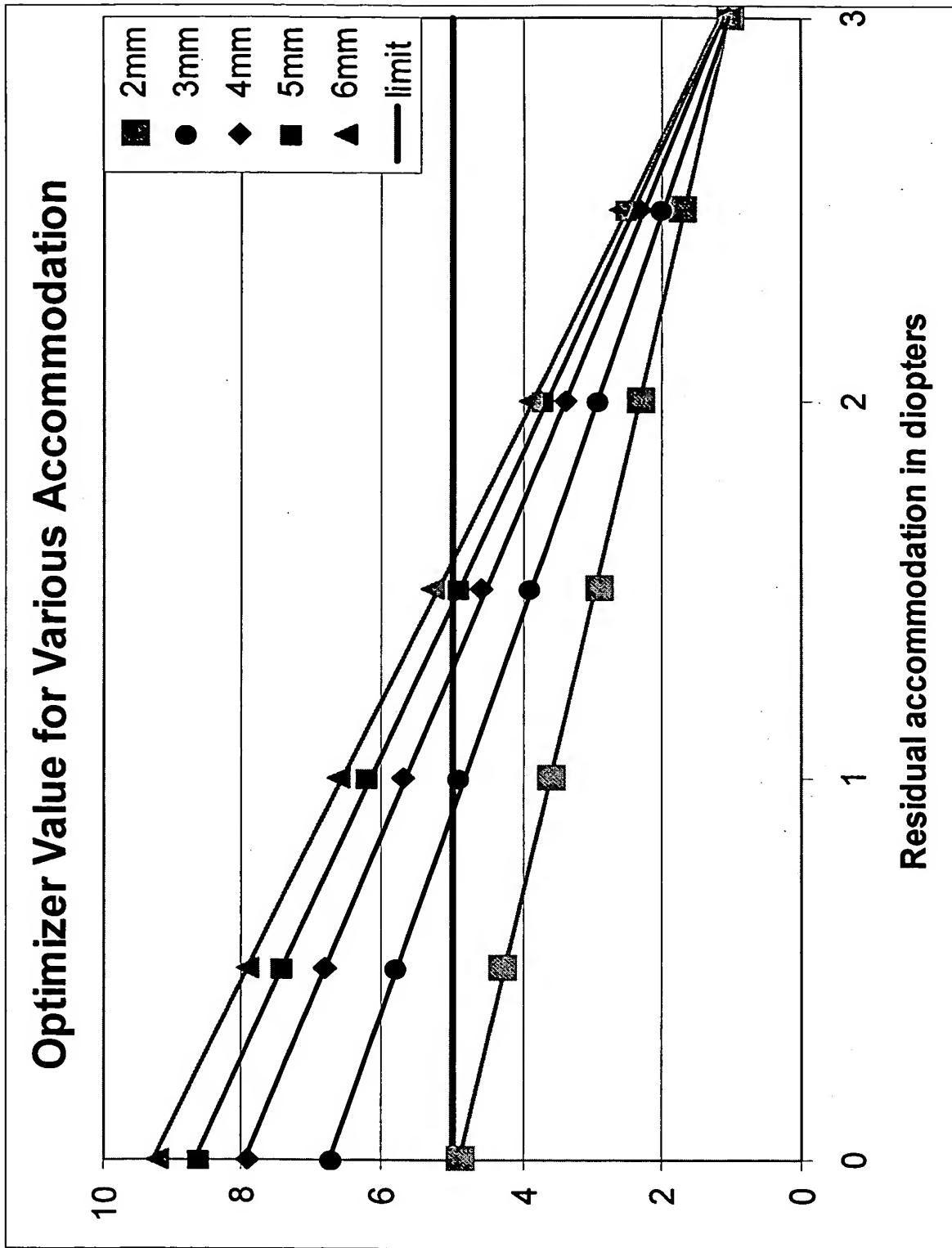
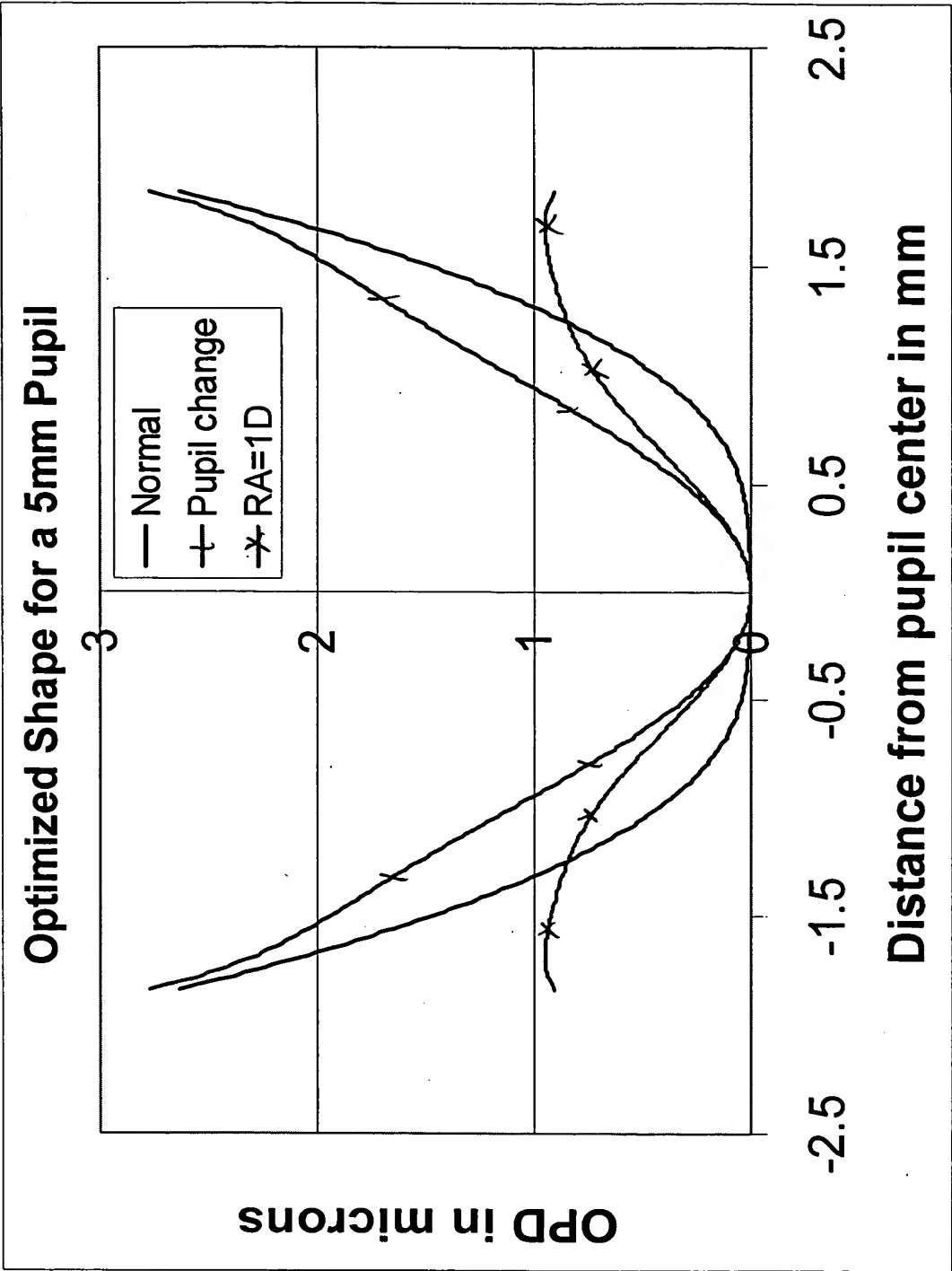
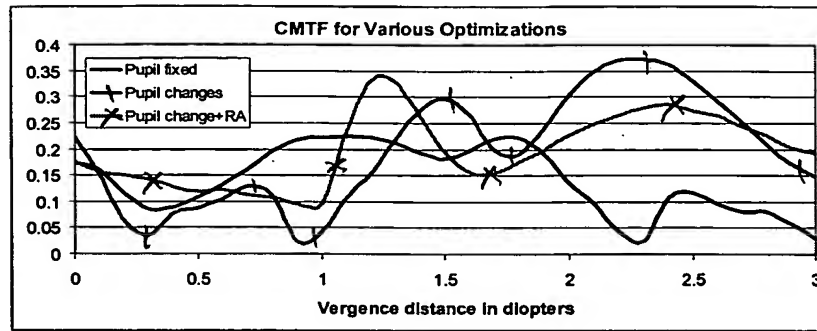


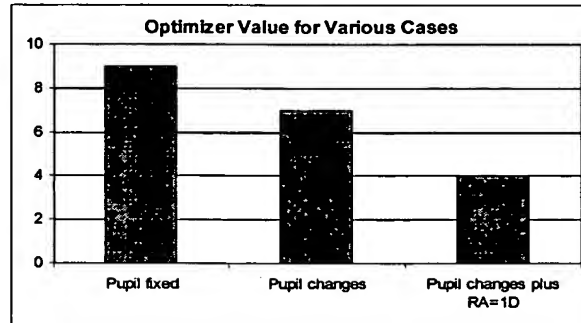
FIG. 16



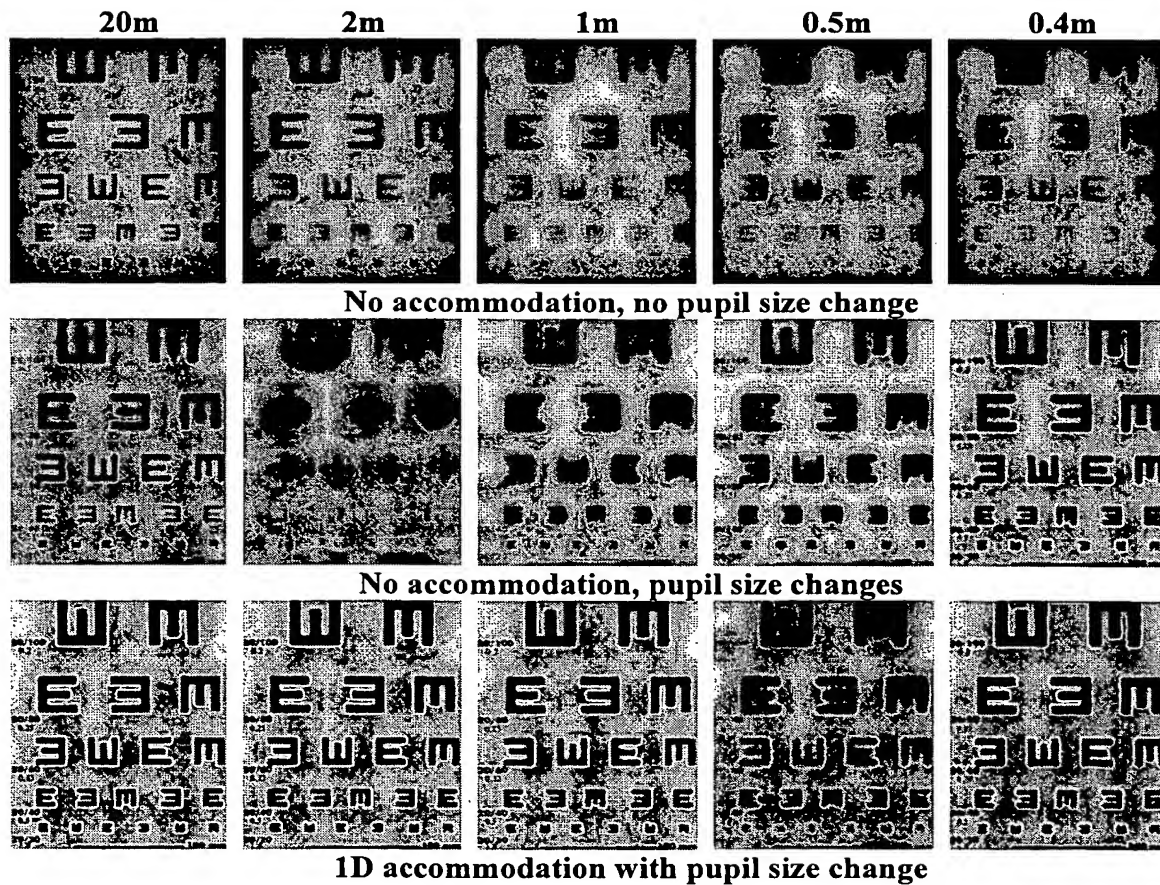
**FIG. 17**



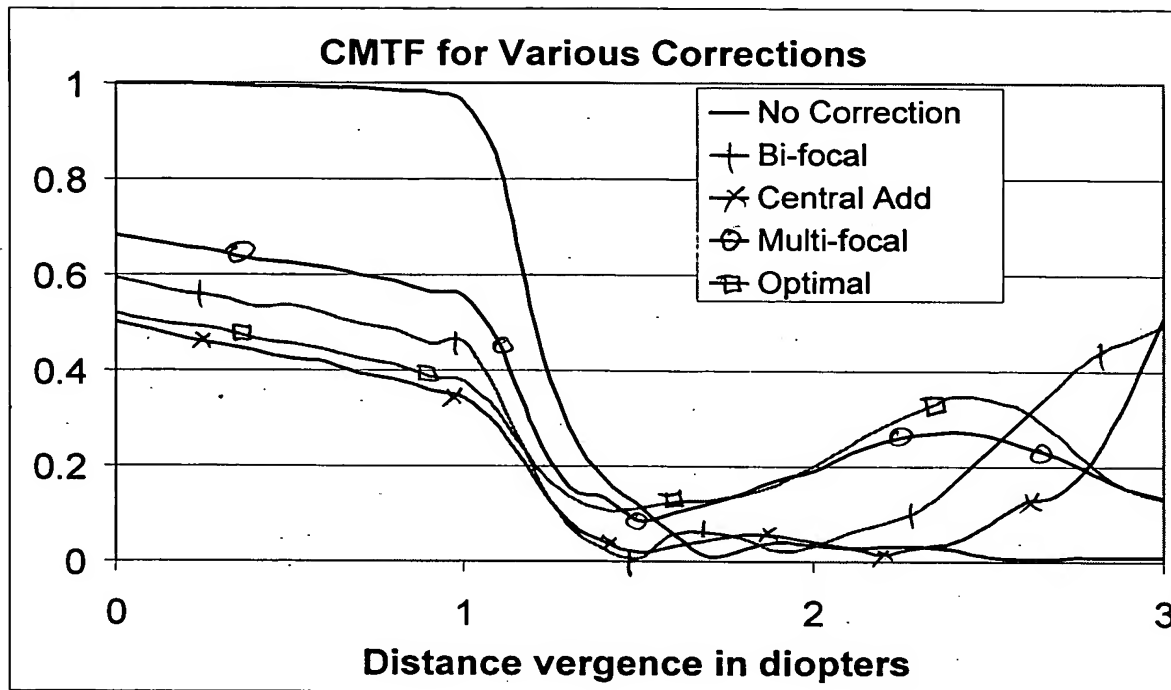
**Fig. 18A**



**Fig. 18B**



**Fig. 18C**



*Compound MTF (CMTF) with different corrections.*

**Fig. 19**

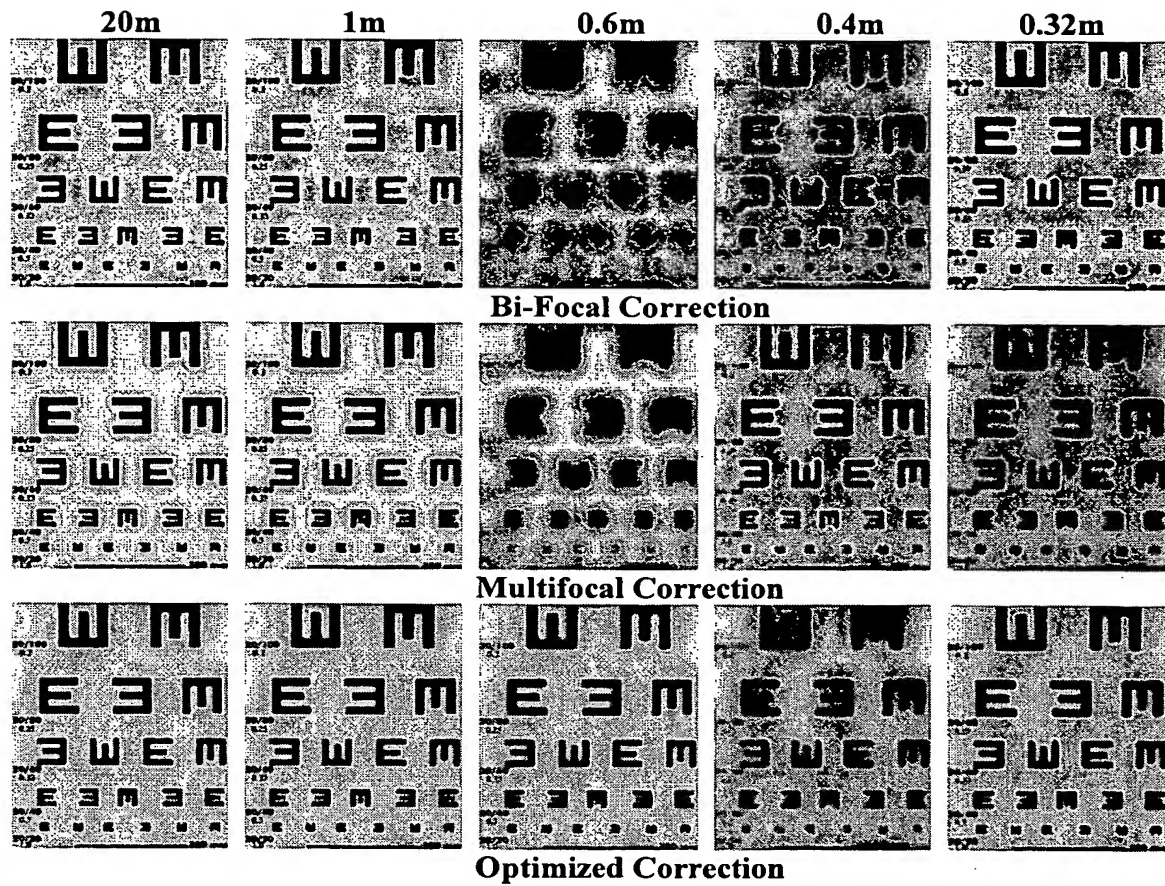


FIG. 20



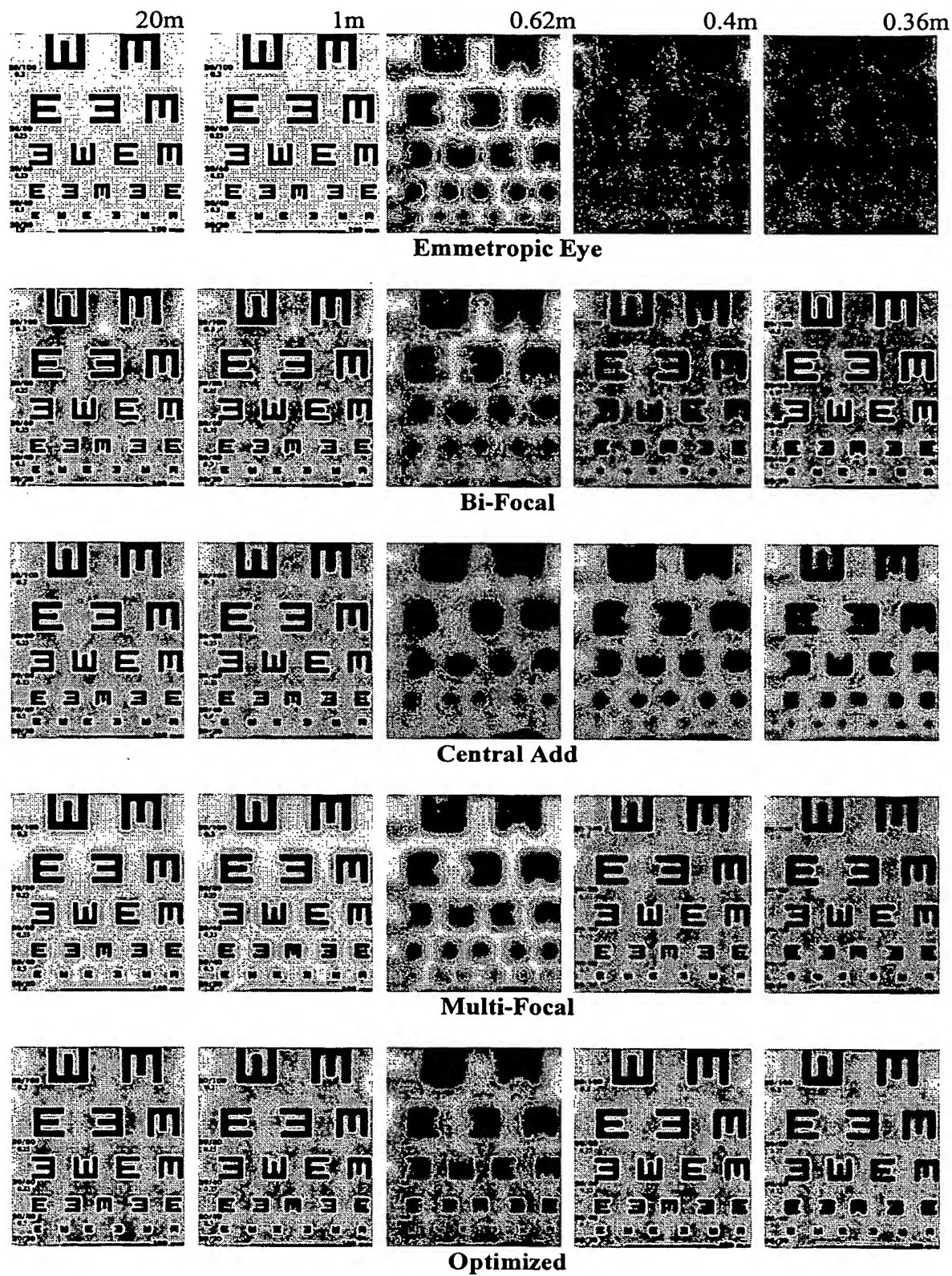
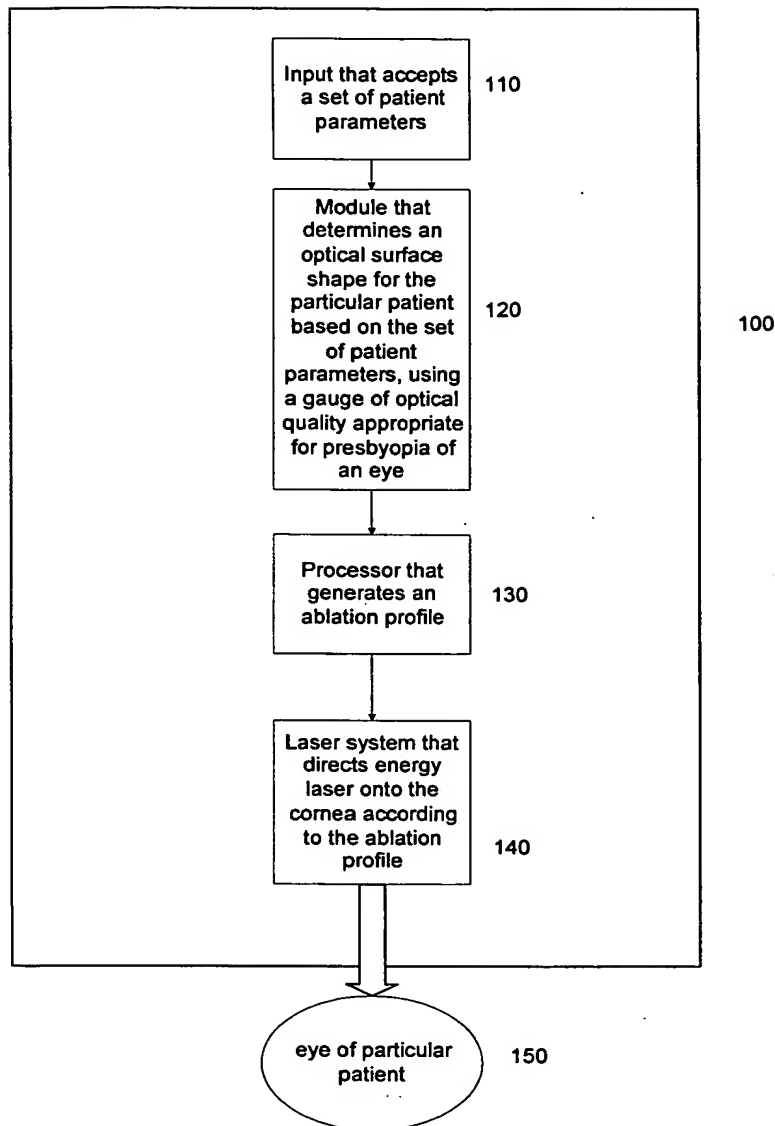
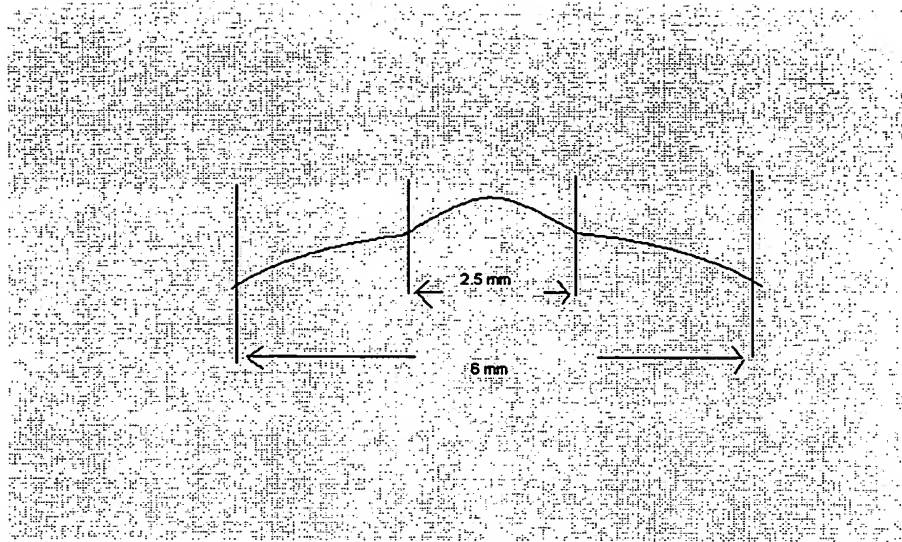


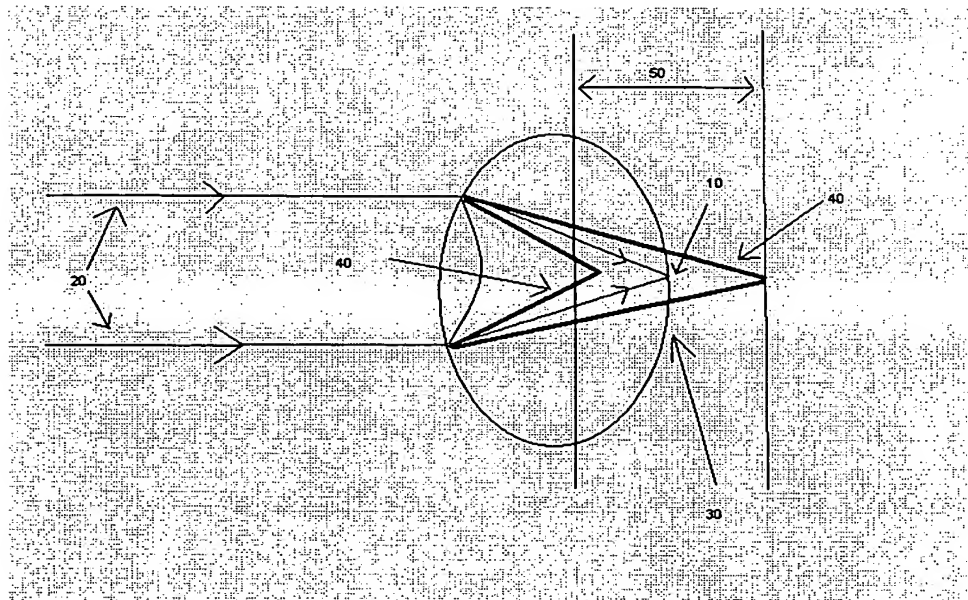
FIG. 21



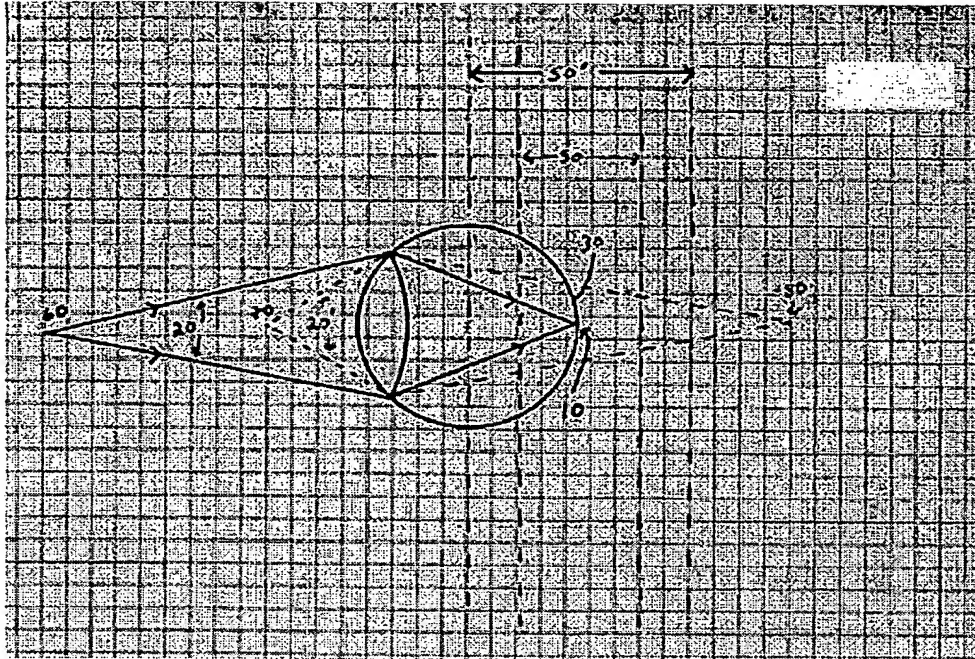
**FIG. 22**



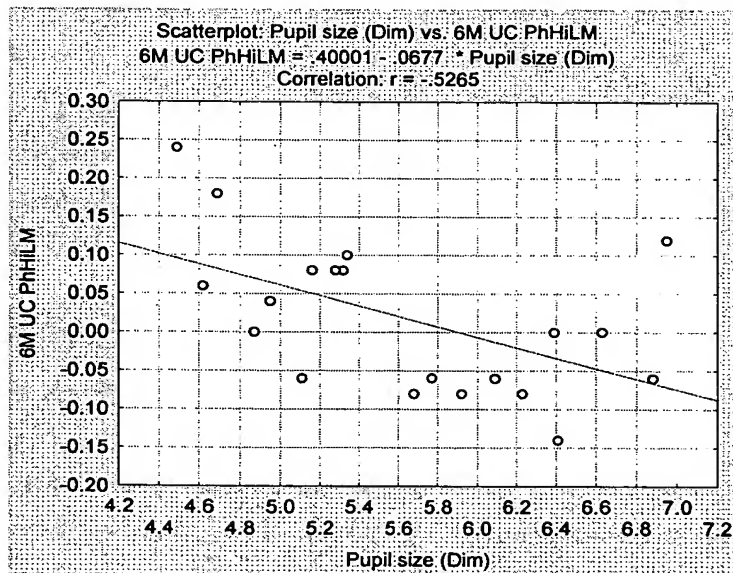
**FIG. 23**



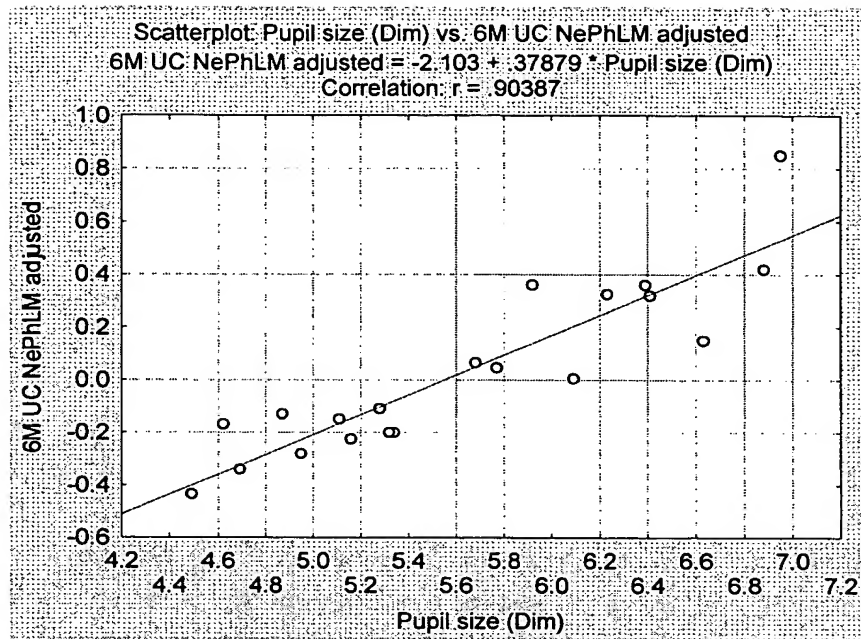
**Fig. 24**



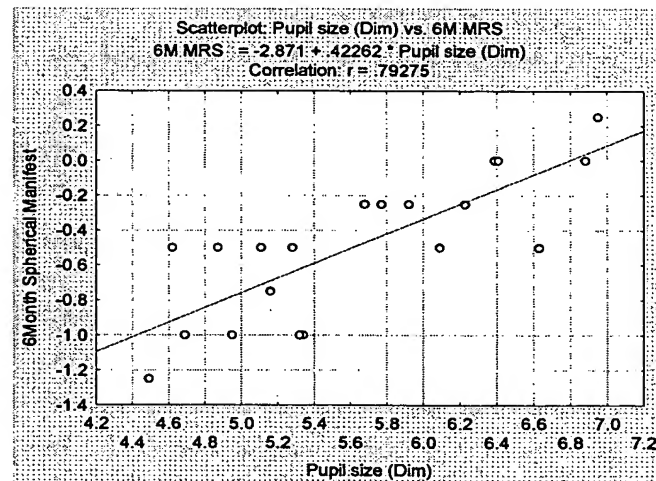
**Fig. 25**



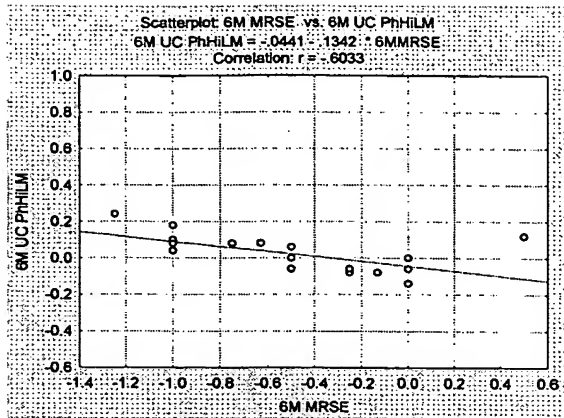
**FIG. 26**



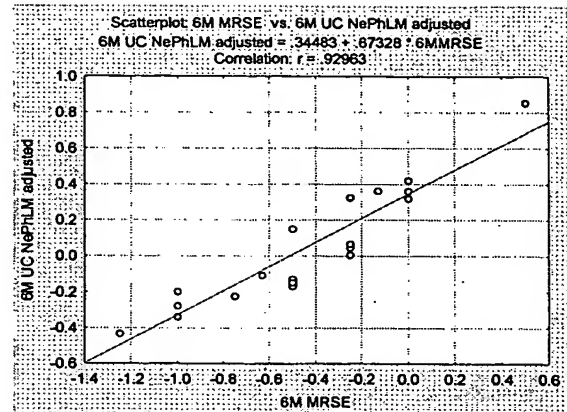
**FIG. 27**



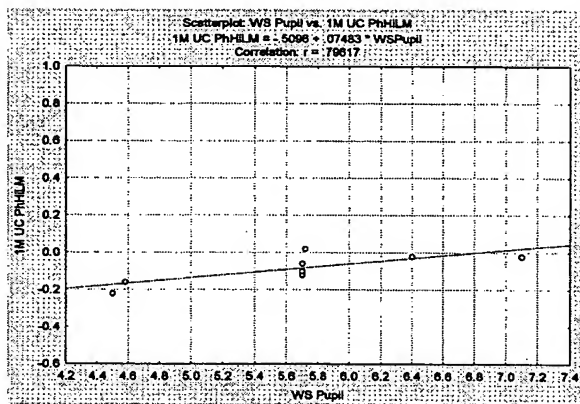
**Fig. 28**



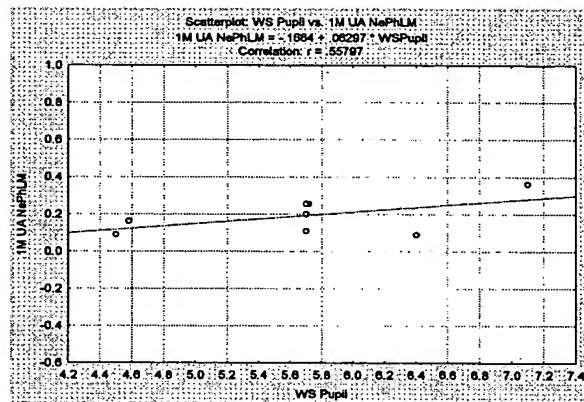
**Fig. 29**



**Fig. 30**



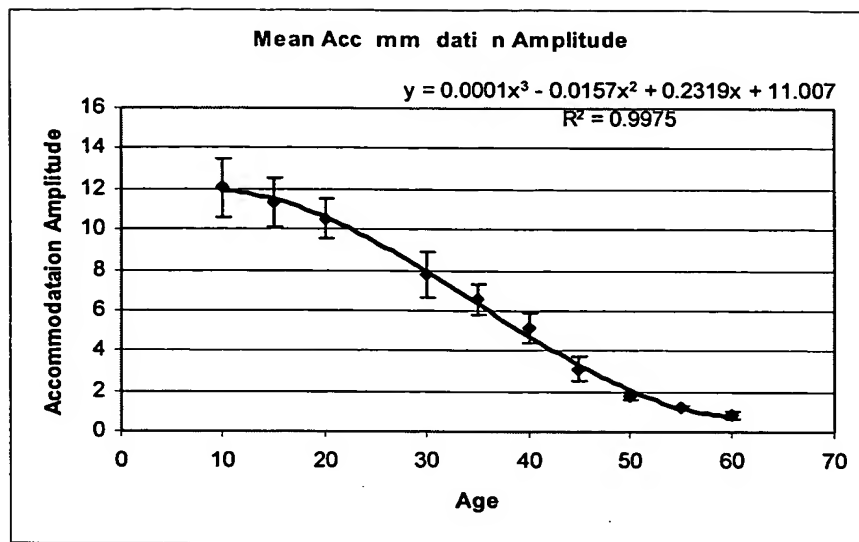
**Fig. 31**



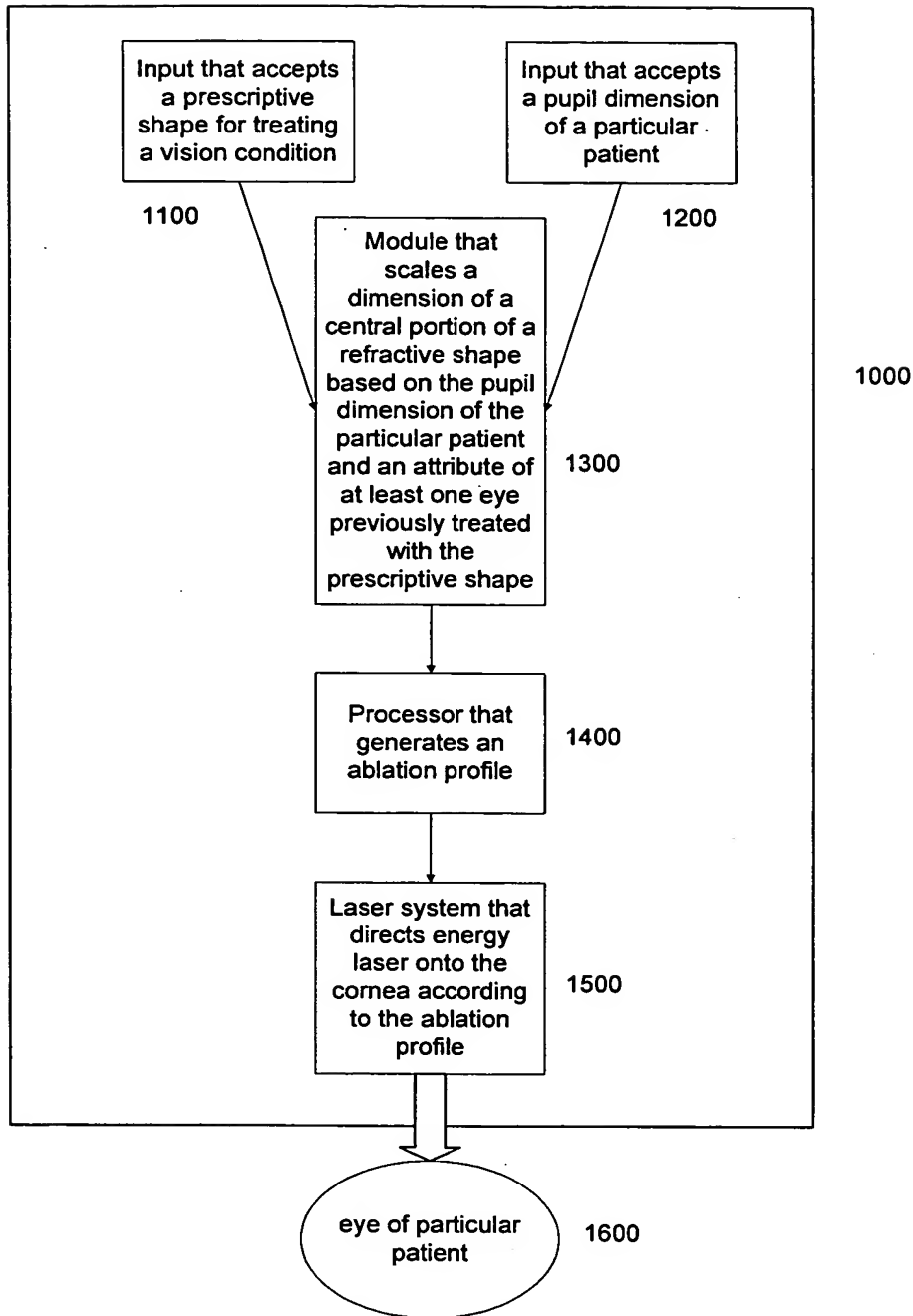
**Fig. 32**

### Group two Near and Distance acuity

These patients have the pupil ratio adjustments. The lines have rotated. Exemplary ideal cases are when the acuities are independent of the pupil size. The values for near acuities are almost independent of pupil size, where there is a small decrease in acuity of larger pupil sizes.

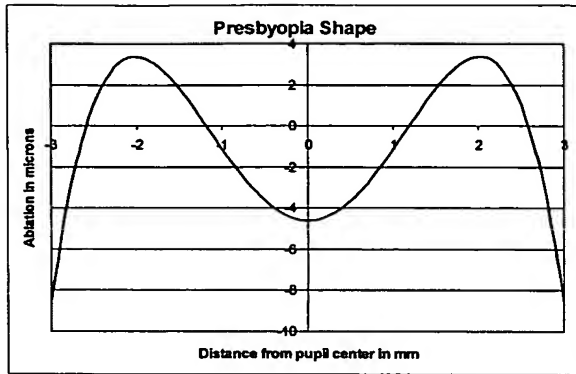


**Fig. 33**



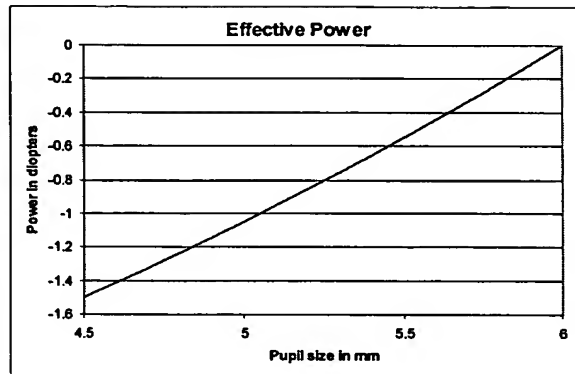
**Fig. 34**





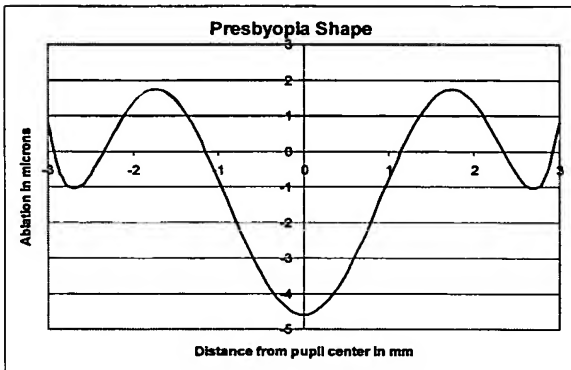
**Fig. 35**

2-Term solution: presbyopia shape



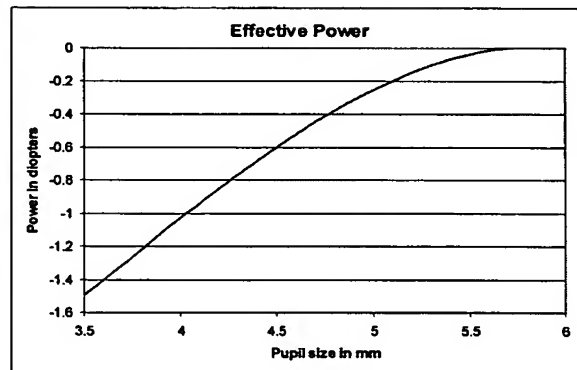
**Fig. 36**

2-Term Solution: Effective power over a range of pupil sizes (4.5mm to 6mm).



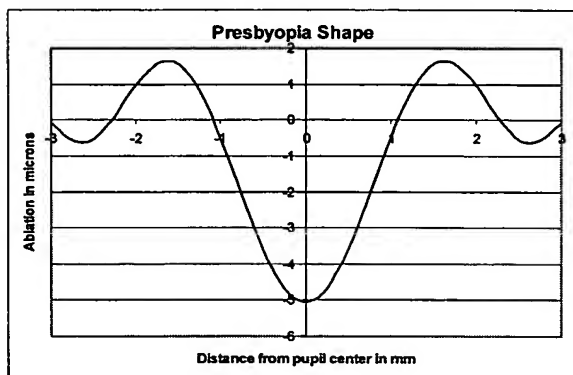
**Fig. 37**

3-Term solution: presbyopia shape



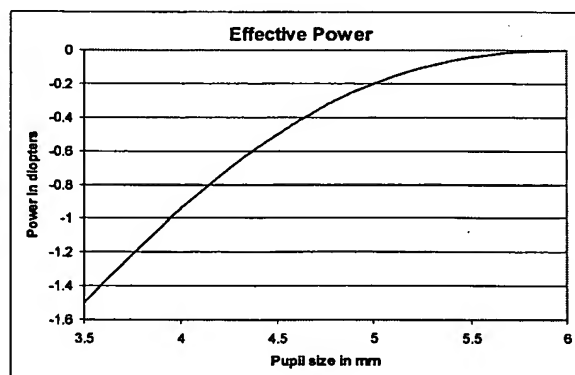
**Fig. 38**

3-Term solution: effective power over a range of pupil sizes (3.5mm to 6mm).



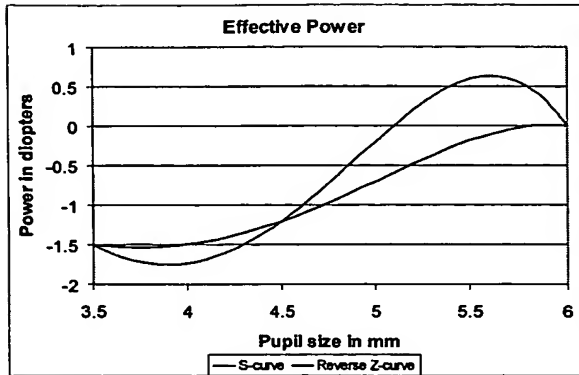
**Fig. 39**

4-Term solution: presbyopia shape



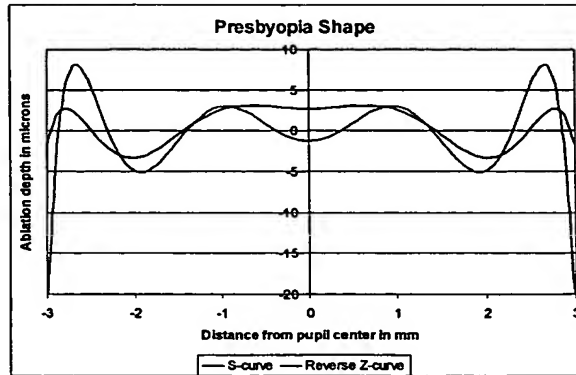
**Fig. 40**

4-Term solution: effective power over a range of pupil sizes (3.5mm to 6mm).



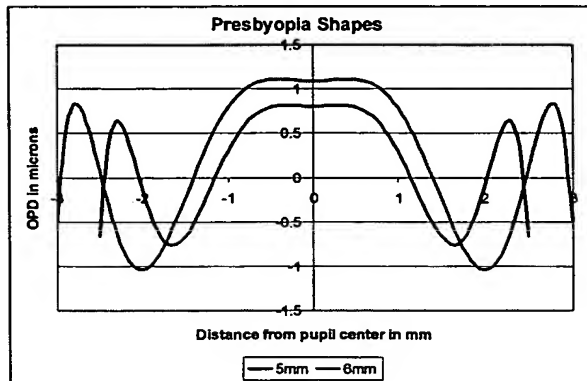
**Fig. 41A**

Unfavorable S-curve and the favorable reverse Z-curve: effective power

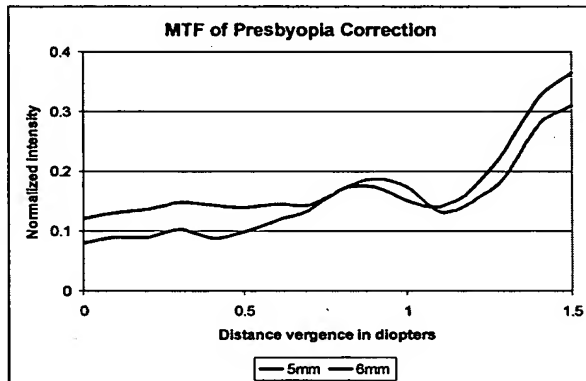


**Fig. 41B**

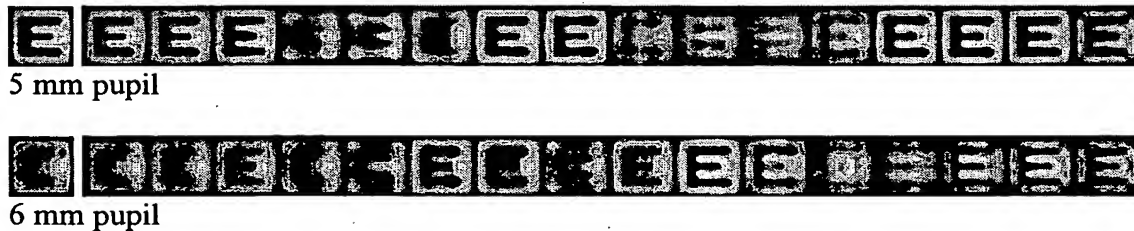
Unfavorable S-curve and the favorable reverse Z-curve: presbyopia shapes



**Fig. 42** Examples of Presbyopia Shapes for a 5mm and a 6mm pupil.



**Fig. 43** Examples of Modulation Transfer Function (MTF) for a 5mm and a 6mm pupil.



**Fig. 44**

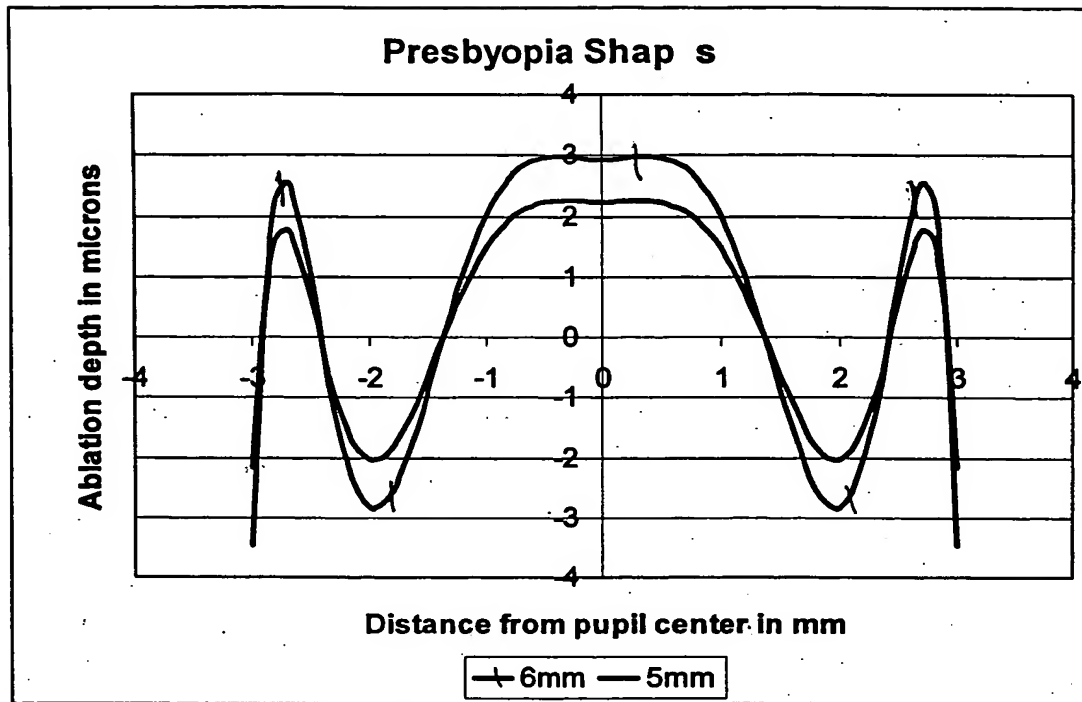


FIG - 45 B

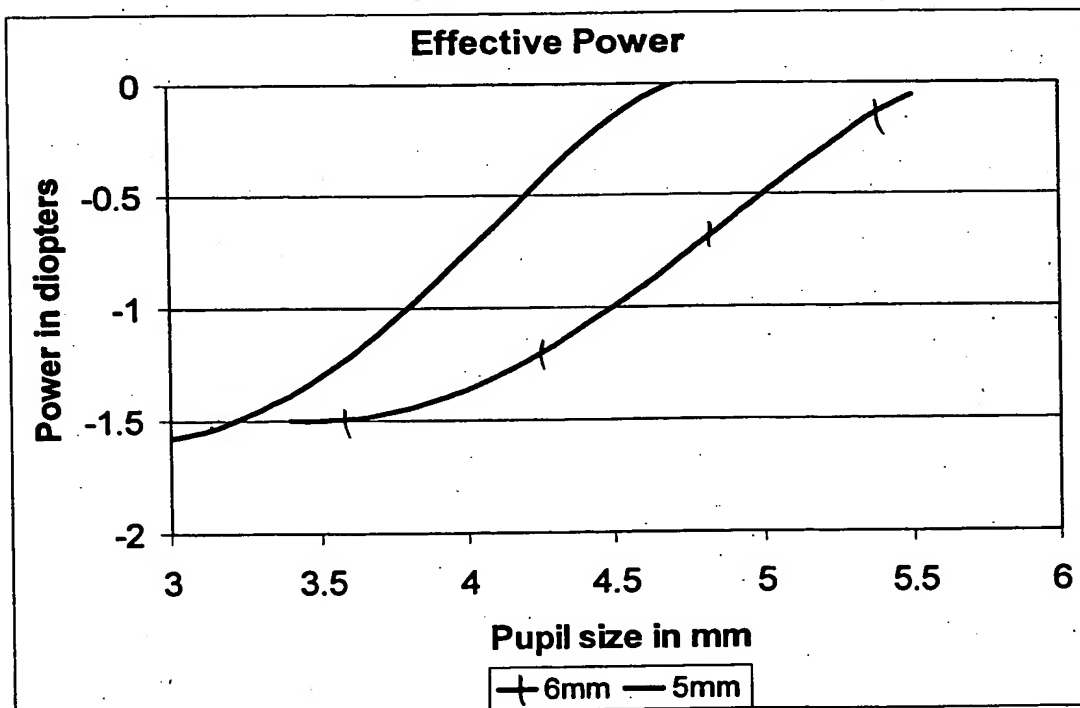


FIG - 45 A